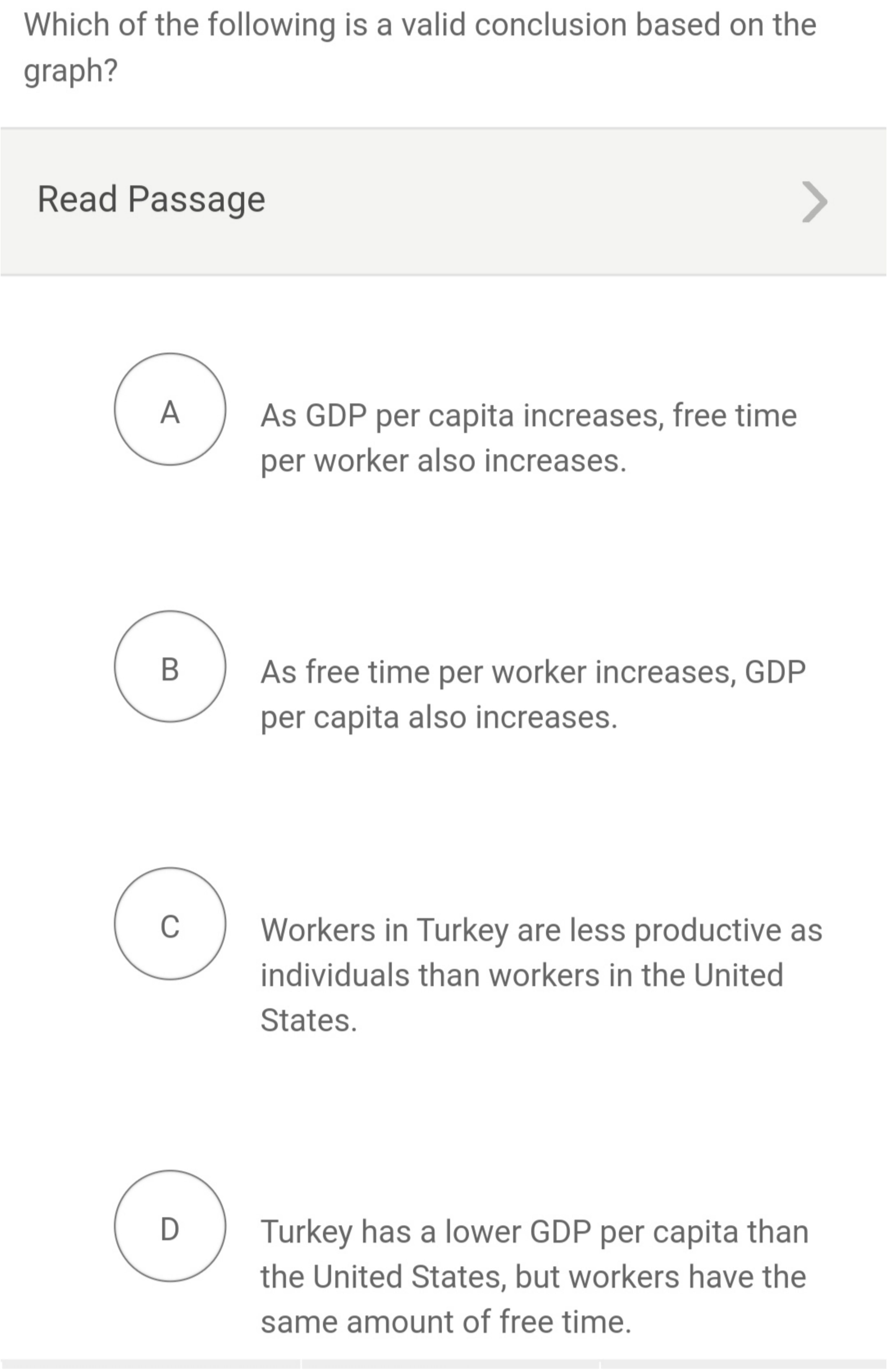


Which of the following is a valid conclusion based on the graph?

A As GDP per capita increases, free time per worker also increases.

B As free time per worker increases, GDP per capita also increases.

C Workers in Turkey are less productive as individuals than workers in the United States.

D Turkey has a lower GDP per capita than the United States, but workers have the same amount of free time.

Free Time vs. GDP in Different Nations

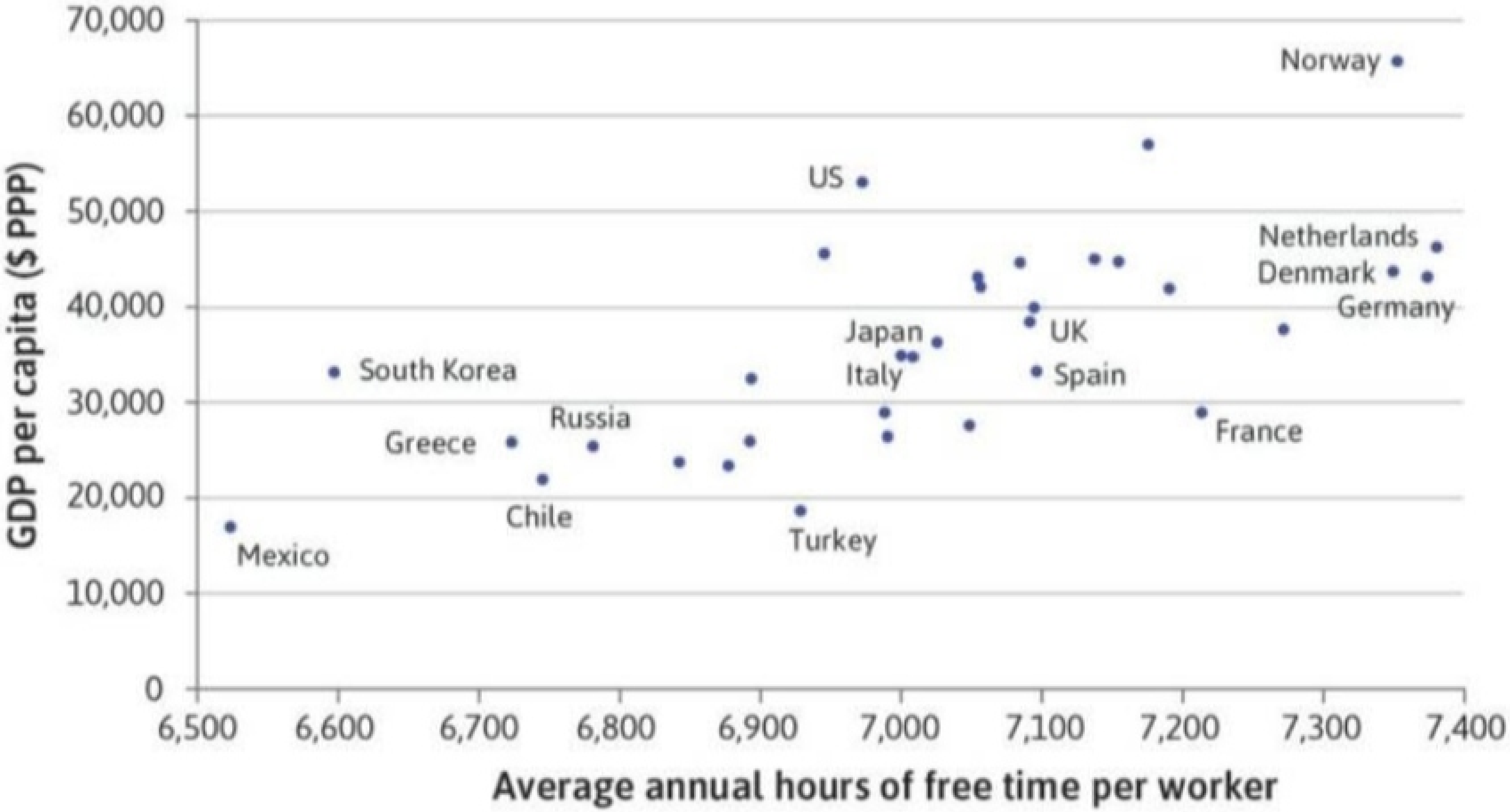


Figure 3.2 Annual hours of free time per worker and income (2013).

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

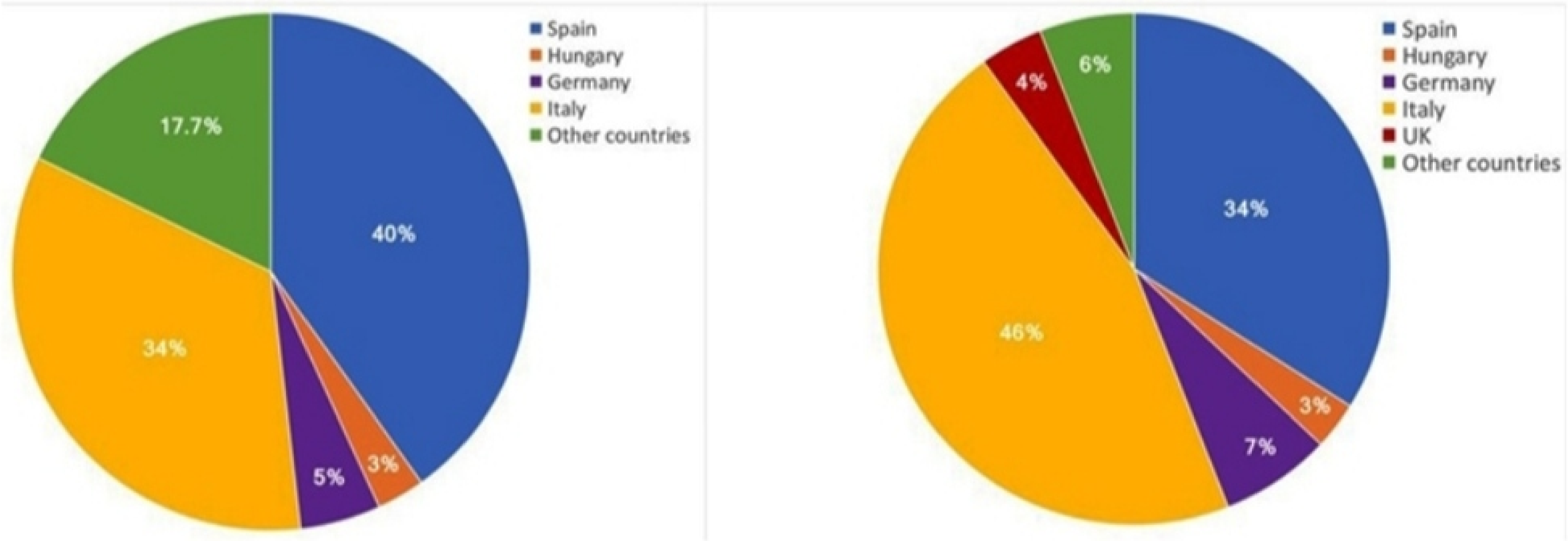
Causation cannot be inferred from this graph; there is no line of best fit, nor any explanation or theory to support answer choices A and B. Similarly for answer choice C, there is no way of telling if workers in Turkey are less productive than workers in the United States. Answer choice D is the only choice which can be concluded based on the data in the graph.

Which of the following **best** describes Romanian emigration to Hungary from 2008 to 2012?

Read Passage >

- (A) It rose.
- (B) It fell.
- (C) It remained steady.
- (D) It doubled.

Romanian Immigration Inside the EU



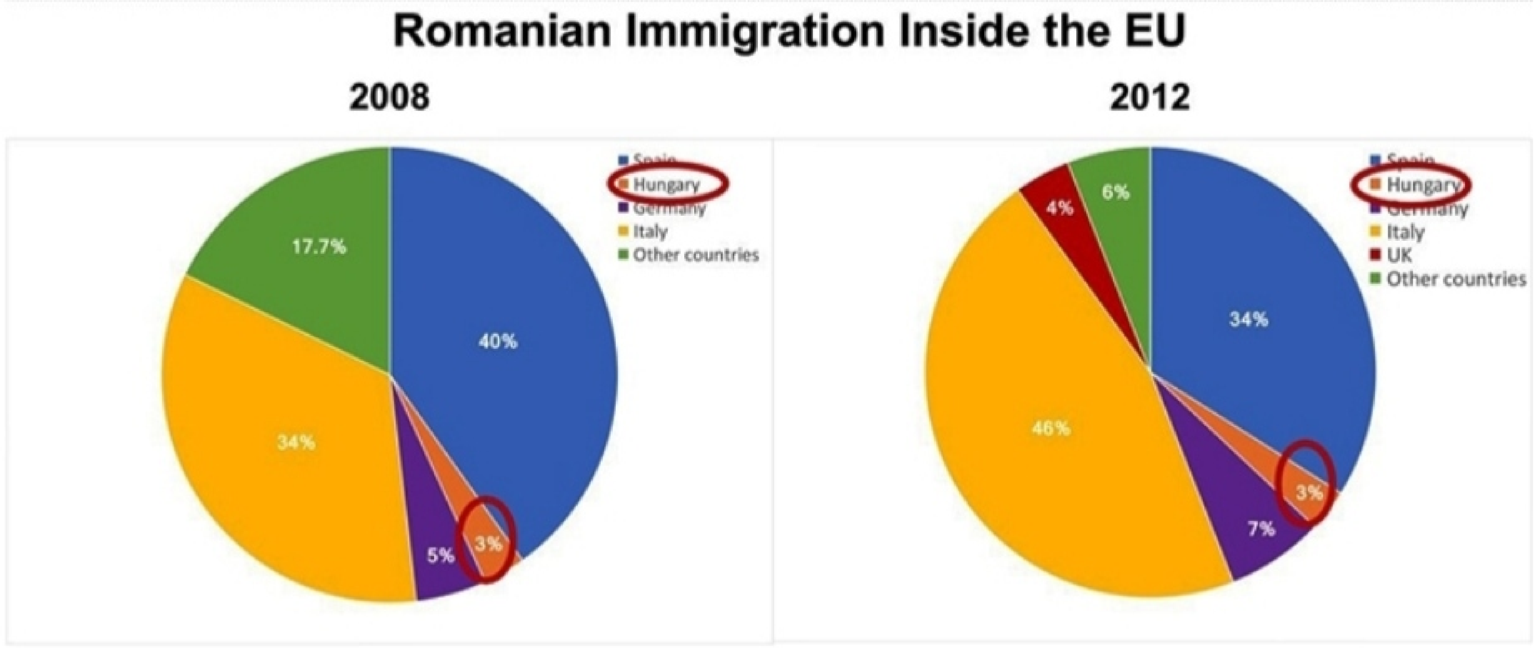
2008

2012

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

In both 2008 and 2012, 3% of Romanians emigrated to Hungary. This represents a steady flow of emigration.



According to the graph, which of the following **best** describes the relationship between private college tuition costs and the overall cost of living between 1978 and 2008?

Read Passage ›

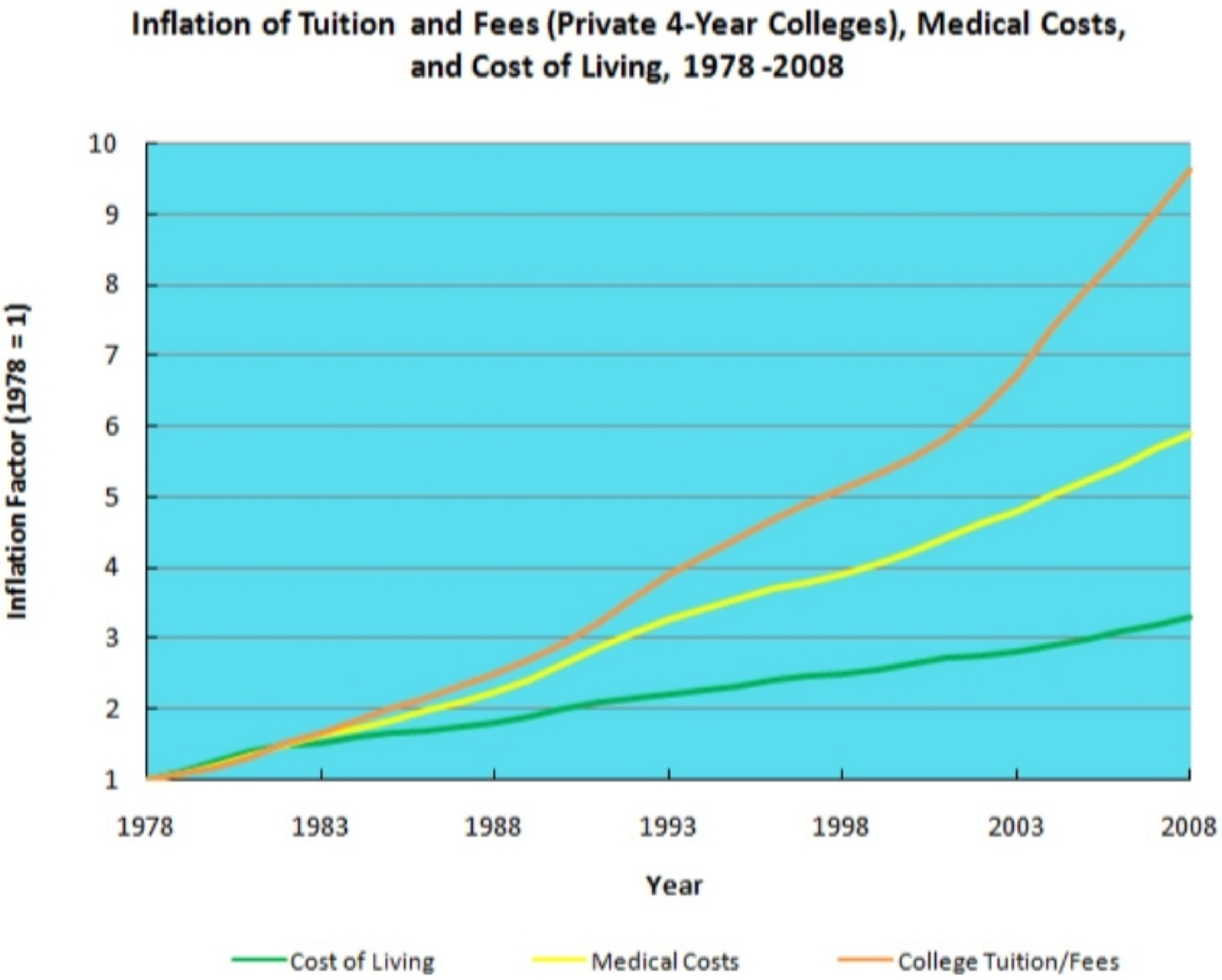
Ⓐ Private college tuition costs lagged behind the overall cost of living.

Ⓑ Private college tuition costs grew at the same rate as the overall cost of living.

Ⓒ Private college tuition costs grew much more rapidly than the overall cost of living.

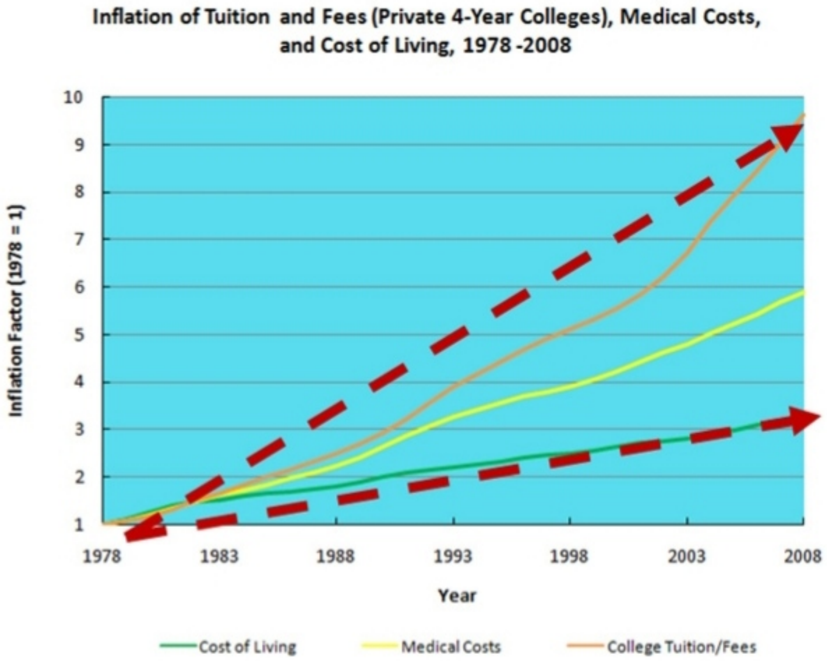
Ⓓ Private college tuition costs grew much more slowly than the overall cost of living.

College Tuition, Healthcare Costs, and Inflation



The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

According to the graph, private college tuition (orange line) costs grew much more rapidly than the overall cost of living(green line) between 1978 and 2008. In 1978, the costs were almost even by 2008 private college tuition was 3 times hirer than the cost of living.	 Inflation of Tuition and Fees (Private 4-Year Colleges), Medical Costs, and Cost of Living, 1978 -2008

In the graph, the blue line represents the nominal minimum wage of a given year, while the red line represent what that amount of money would be worth in 2012 based on inflation.

Based on the graph, if a worker earned a nominal wage of $3.50 per hour in 1983, which of the following **best** represents the real purchasing power of that wage in 2012 dollars?

Read Passage >

(A) $2 per hr

(B) $4 per hr

- C $6 per hr
- D $8 per hr

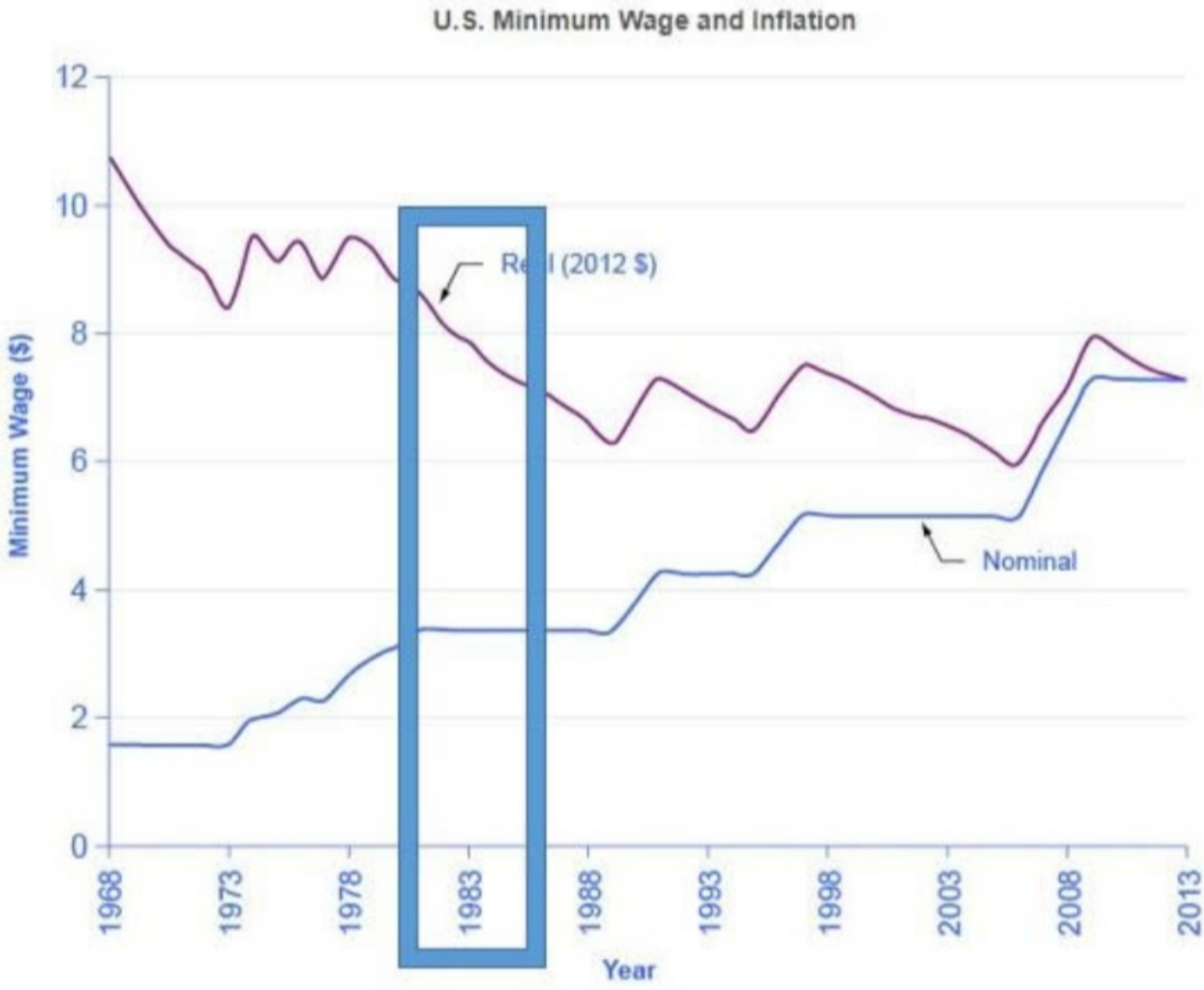
US Minimum Wage and Inflation

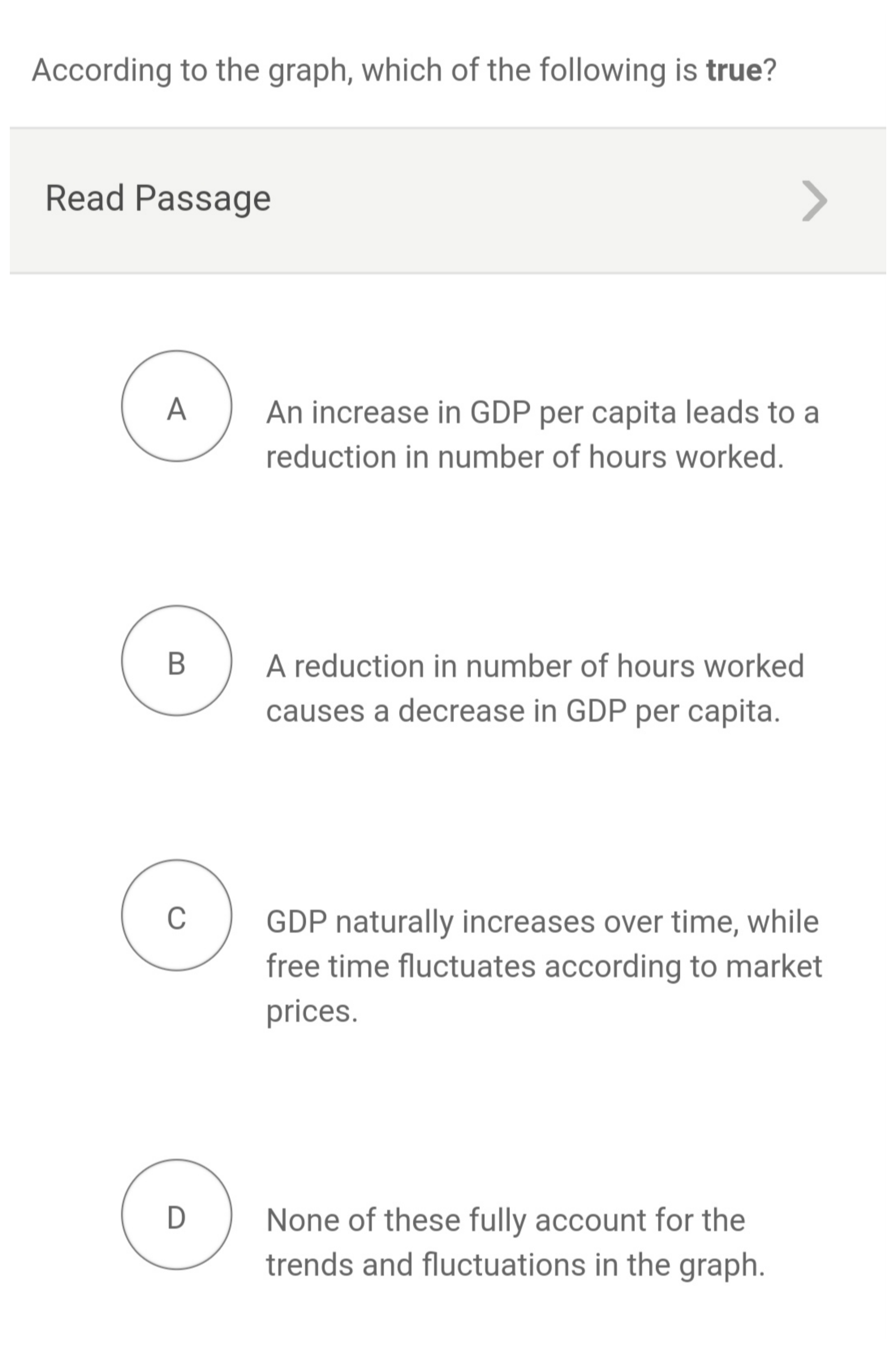
After adjusting for inflation, the federal minimum wage dropped more than 30 percent from 1967 to 2010, even though the nominal figure climbed from $1.40 to $7.25 per hour. Increases in the minimum wage in between 2008 and 2010 kept the decline from being worse—as it would have been if the wage had remained the same as it did from 1997 through 2007.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Using the graph, we can see that the minimum wage in 1983 hovered around $3.50 per hour. The corresponding line indicates that this minimum wage had the equivalent of $8 per hour buying power in 2012.





According to the graph, which of the following is **true**?

Ⓐ An increase in GDP per capita leads to a reduction in number of hours worked.

Ⓑ A reduction in number of hours worked causes a decrease in GDP per capita.

Ⓒ GDP naturally increases over time, while free time fluctuates according to market prices.

Ⓓ None of these fully account for the trends and fluctuations in the graph.

Annual Hours of Work and Income

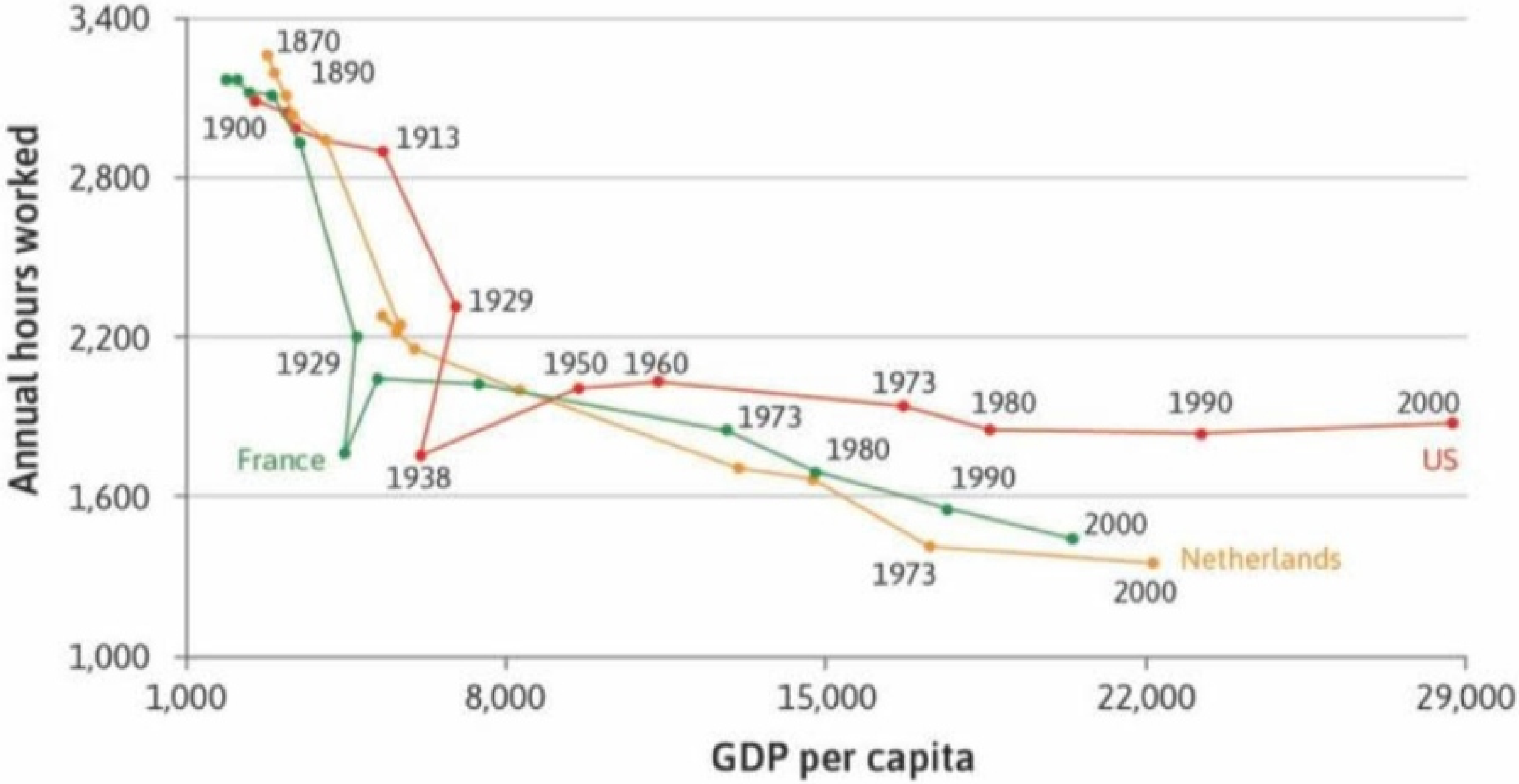


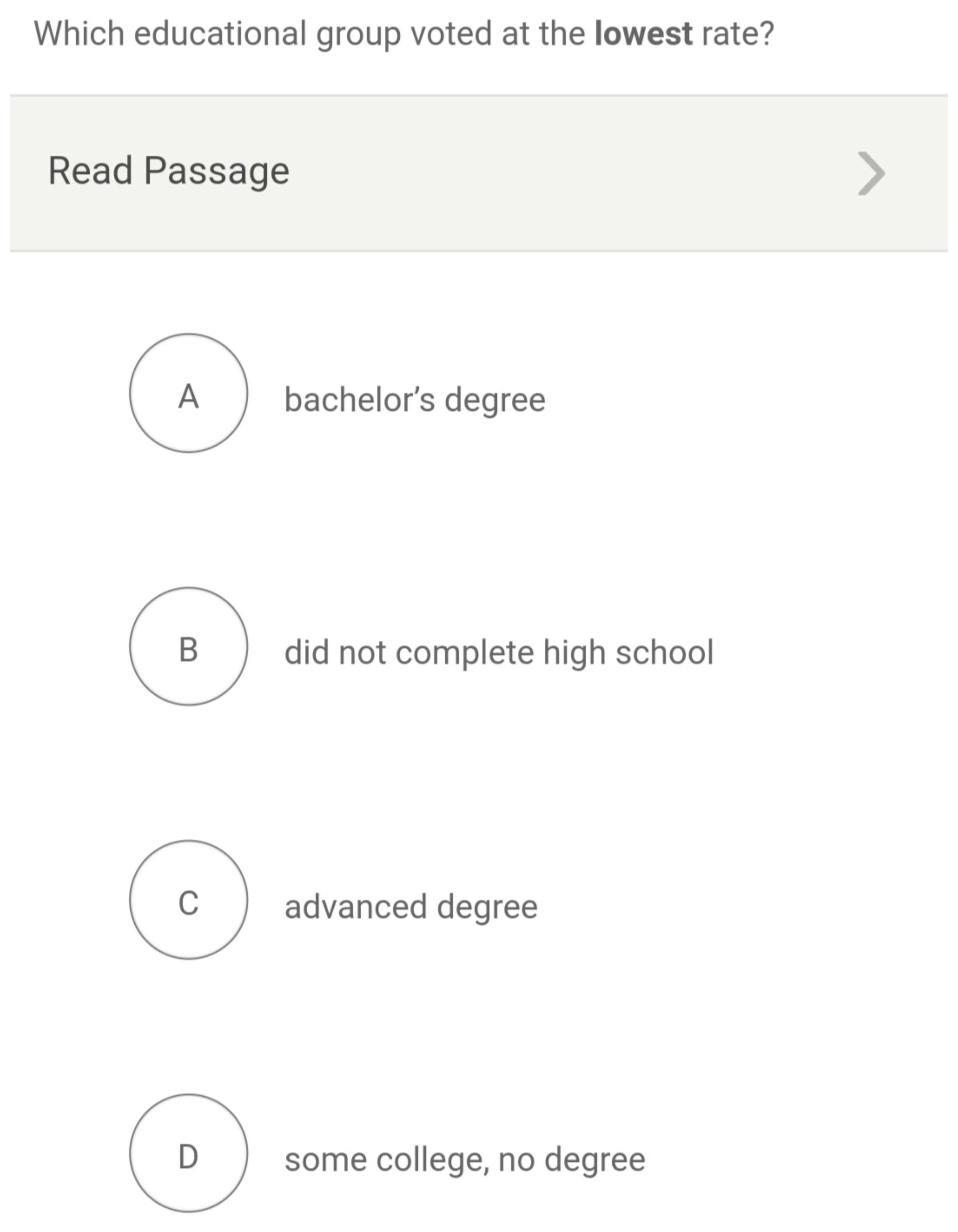
Figure 3.1 Annual hours of work and income (1870–2000).

Maddison Project. 2013. 2013 edition. Michael Huberman and Chris Minns. 2007. 'The times they are not changin': Days and hours of work in Old and New Worlds, 1870–2000'. *Explorations in Economic History* 44 (4): pp. 538–567. GDP is measured at PPP in 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Simple causation cannot be inferred from the graph, which fluctuates in a non-linear fashion. This eliminates choices A and B. GDP does not necessarily increase over time, and free time can be determined by many factors, making answer choice D the correct answer.



Which educational group voted at the **lowest** rate?

Read Passage

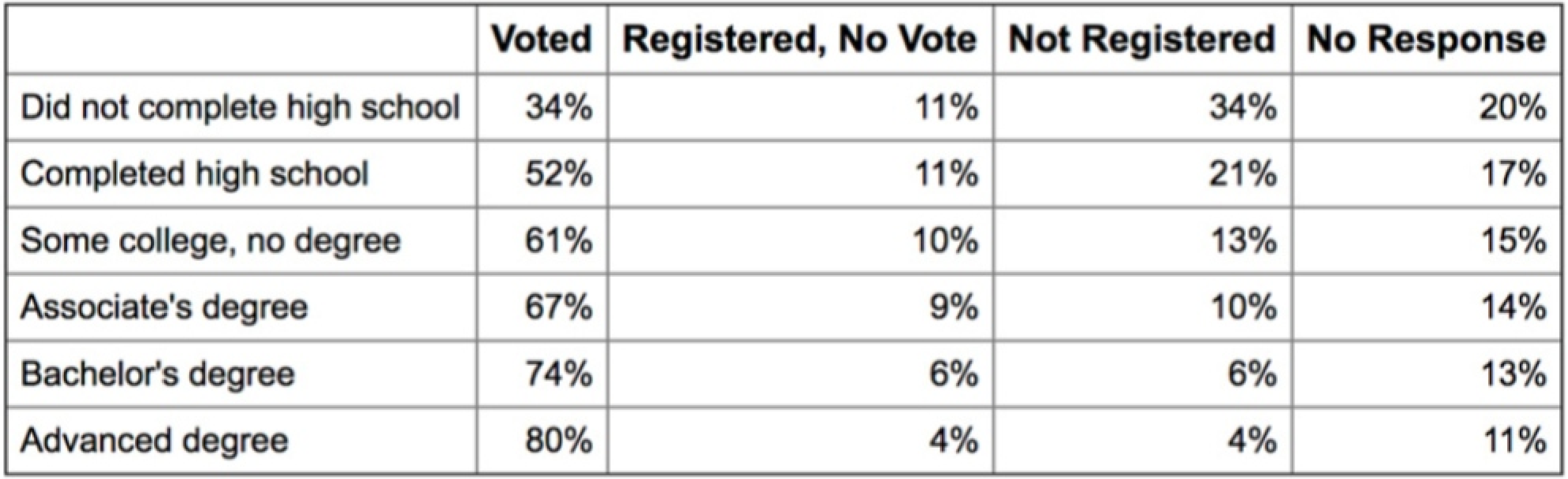
A bachelor’s degree

B did not complete high school

C advanced degree

D some college, no degree

Voting and Registration by Education in United States, 2016



	Voted	Registered, No Vote	Not Registered	No Response
Did not complete high school	34%	11%	34%	20%
Completed high school	52%	11%	21%	17%
Some college, no degree	61%	10%	13%	15%
Associate's degree	67%	9%	10%	14%
Bachelor's degree	74%	6%	6%	13%
Advanced degree	80%	4%	4%	11%

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

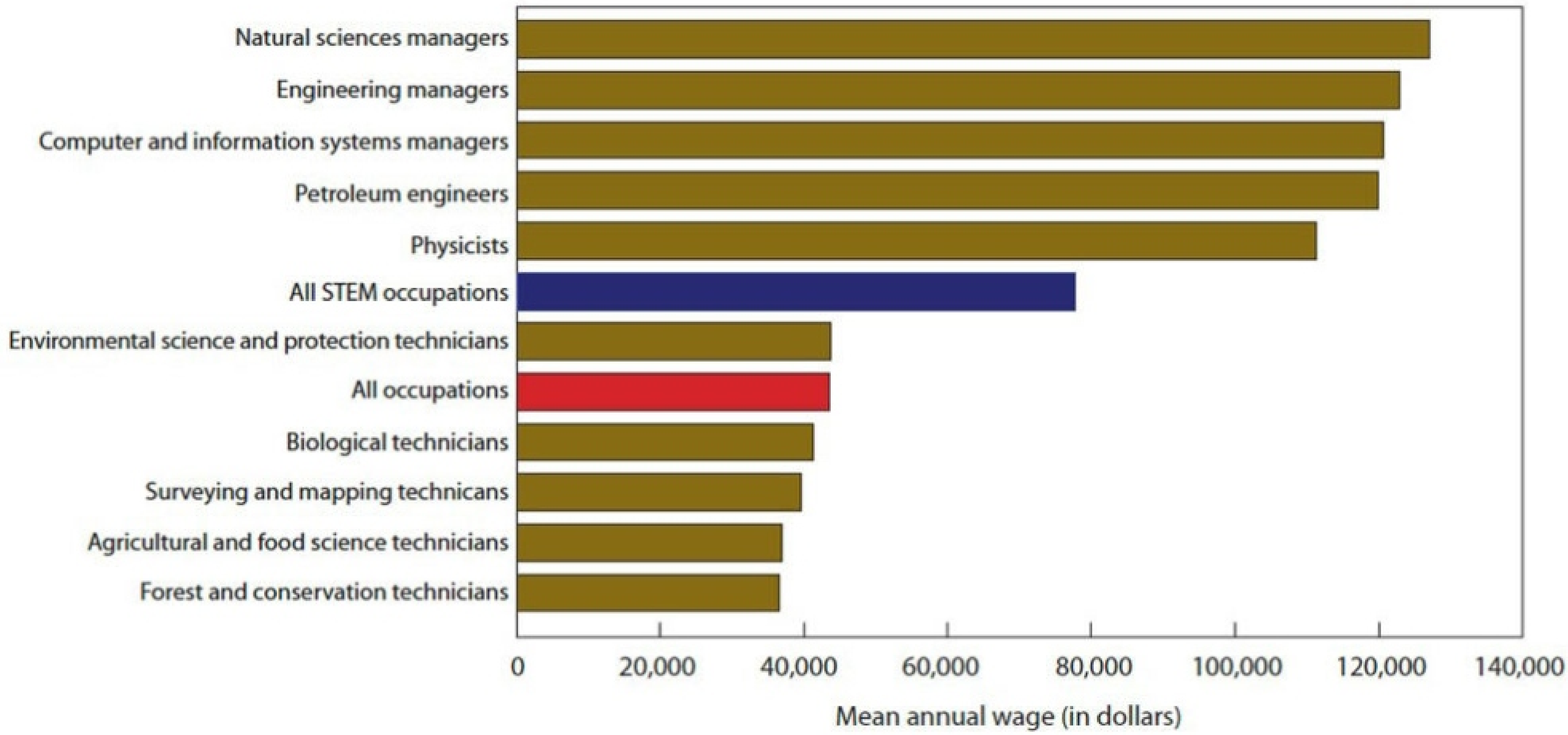
Those who did not complete high school voted at the lowest rate. All educational groups who had a high school diploma or more voted at a rate greater than 34%, the rate at which those without a high school diploma voted.

According to the graph, which of the following job classifications is the **highest** paying?

Read Passage >

- (A) biological technicians
- (B) environmental science and protection technicians
- (C) petroleum engineers
- (D) physicists

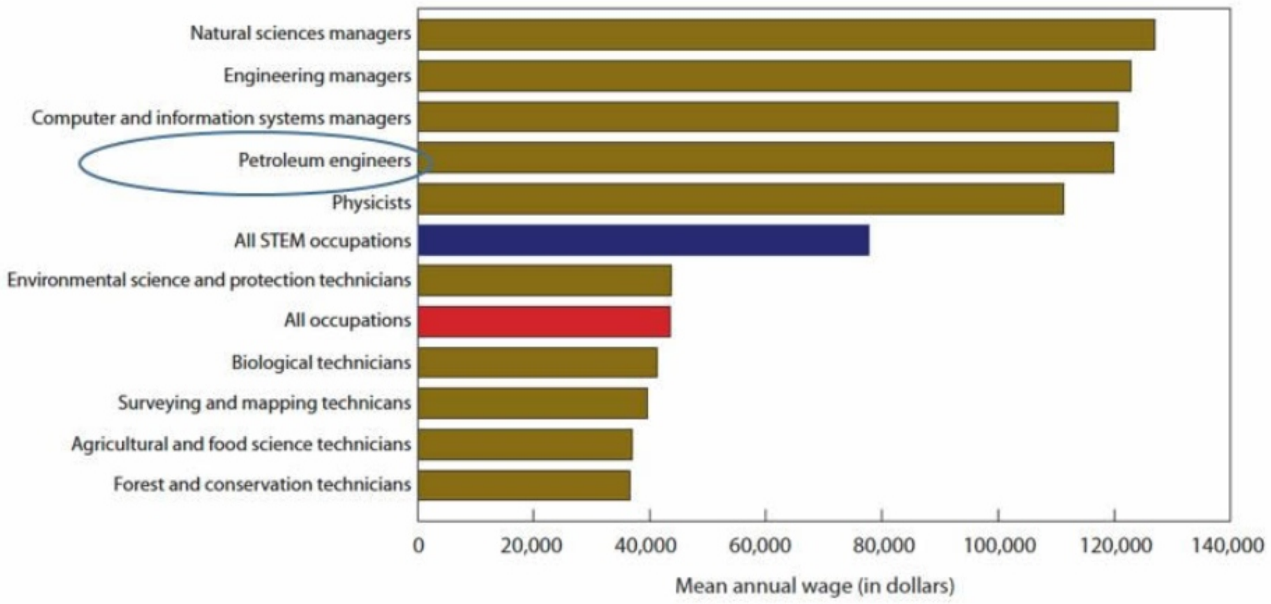
Highest- and Lowest-Paying STEM Occupations in 2009 ($)

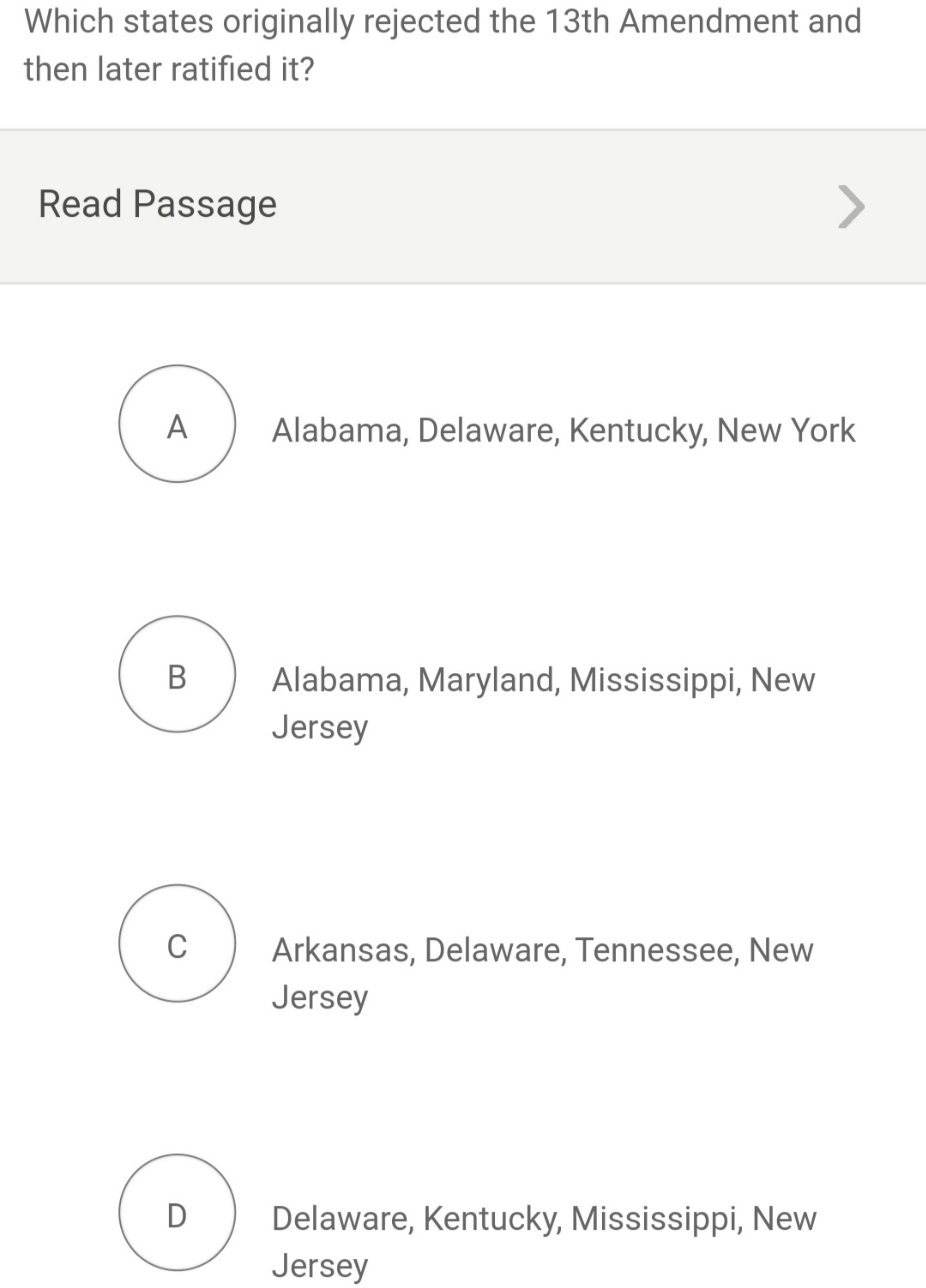


The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Of all the job classifications listed as answer choices, “petroleum engineers” is the highest-paying job classification. The “petroleum engineers” classification is listed at about $120,000 dollars, meaning that the average worker in the petroleum engineering field would earn more than physicists, biological technicians, and environmental science and protection technicians.





Which states originally rejected the 13th Amendment and then later ratified it?

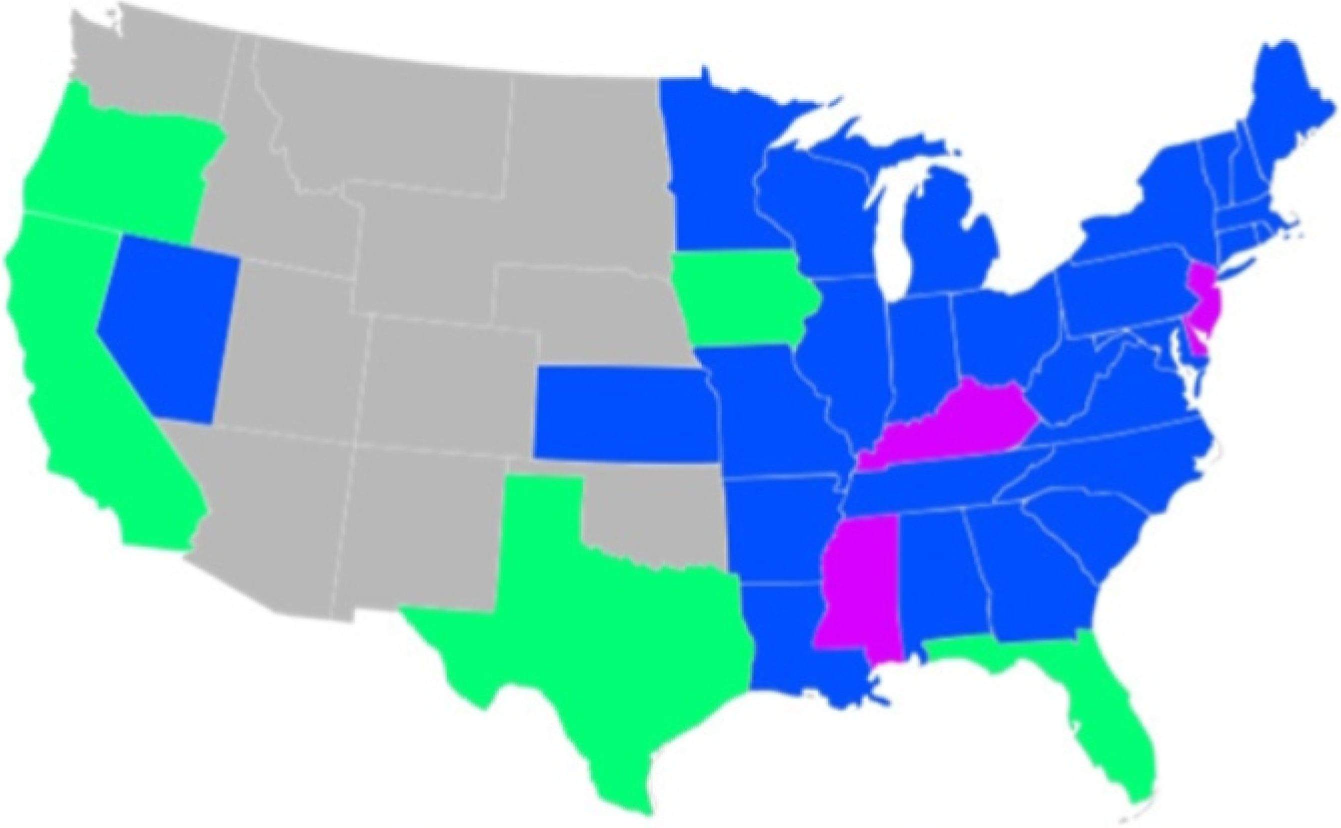
A Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, New York

B Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey

C Arkansas, Delaware, Tennessee, New Jersey

D Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey

The 13th Amendment Ratification Map



Ratification of the 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution

🟦 Ratified Amendment, 1865

🟩 Ratified Amendment post-enactment, 1865–1870

🟪 Ratified Amendment post-enactment after first rejecting Amendment, 1866–1995

⬜ Territories of the United States in 1865, not yet states

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

According to the map, the states colored in purple ratified the 13th Amendment after first rejecting it. These states include Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, and New Jersey. All four of these states ratified the amendment after it was enacted.

In this diagram, what is the effect of a supply shock on price?

Read Passage >

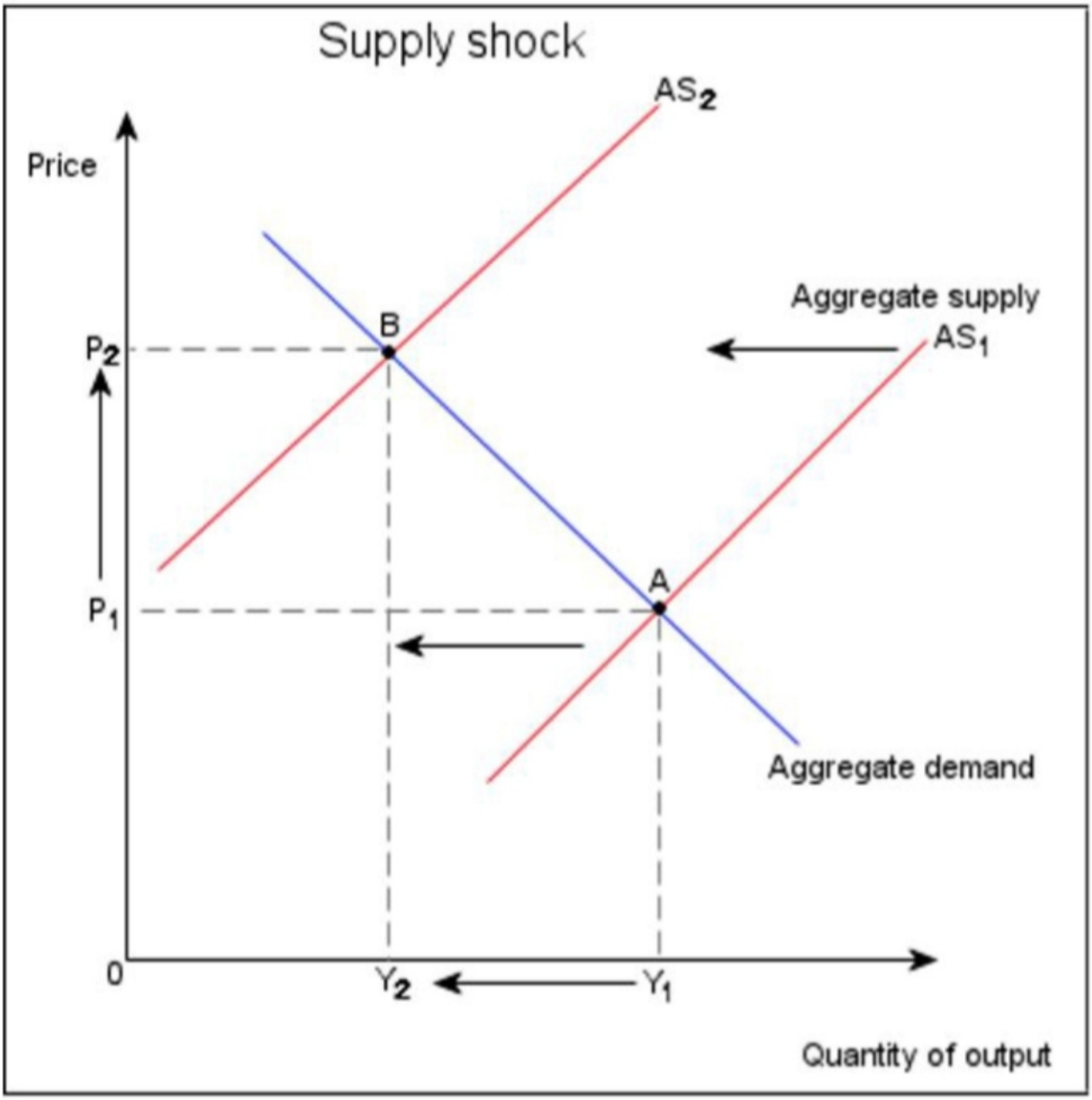
A It decreases.

B It increases.

C It drops by half.

D It remains steady.

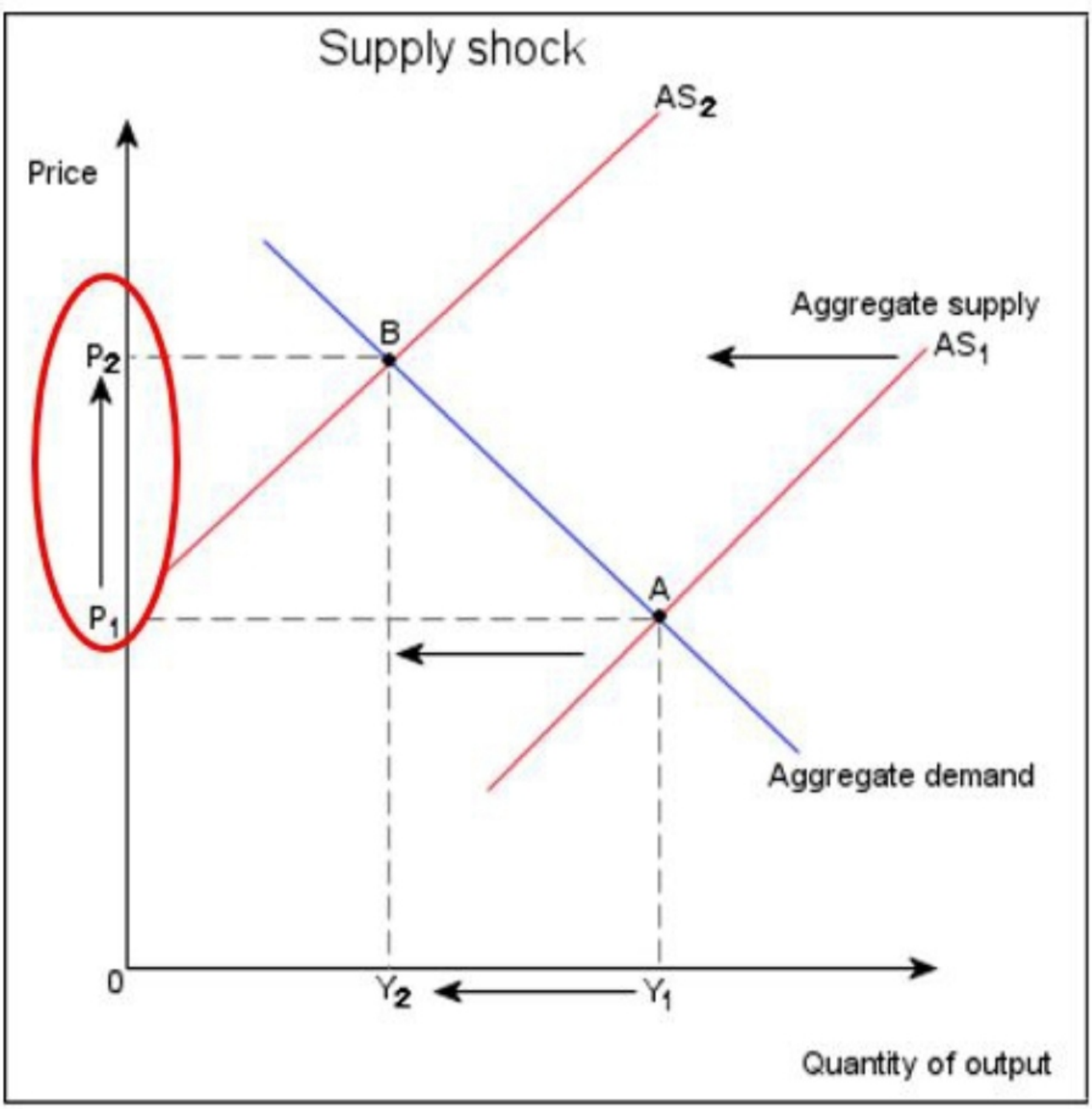
Supply Shock



The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The diagram shows that the price increases as a result of the decrease in supply, shifting from P1 to P2.


Supply shock
AS₂
Price
Aggregate supply
AS₁
B
P₂
P₁
A
Aggregate demand
0
Y₂
Y₁
Quantity of output

Based on the table, what is the relationship between level of education and participation in the electoral process?

Read Passage >

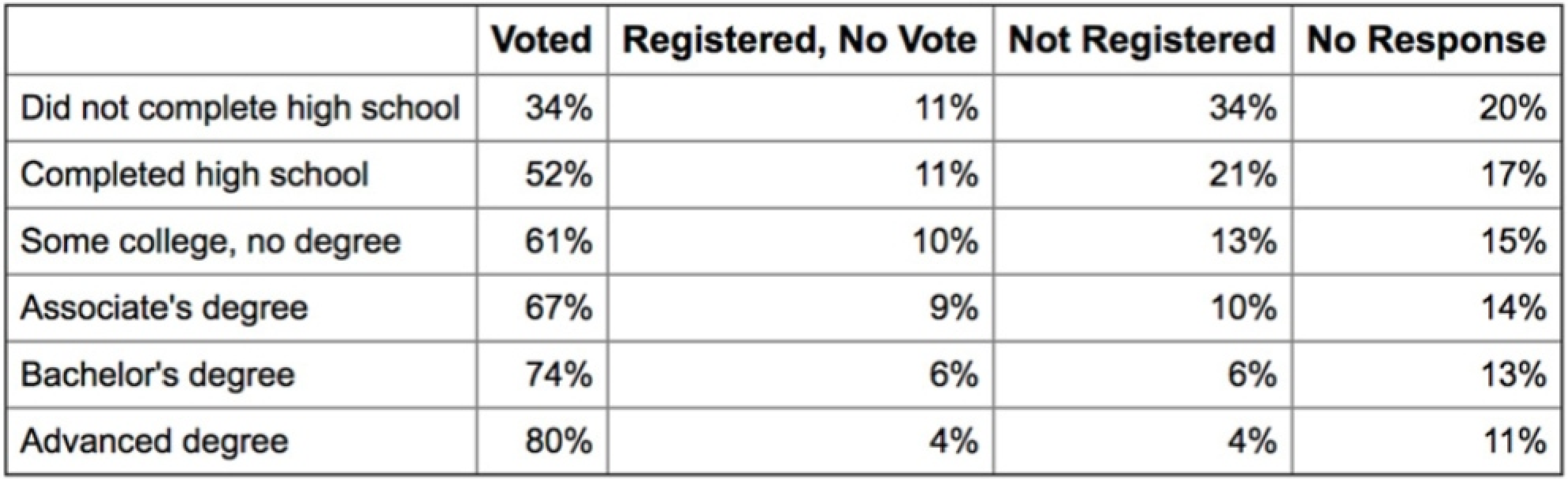
Ⓐ There is no relationship between level of education and voting.

Ⓑ The higher the level of education, the less likely someone is to vote.

Ⓒ The lower the level of education, the more likely someone is to vote.

Ⓓ The higher the level of education, the more likely someone is to vote.

Voting and Registration by Education in United States, 2016

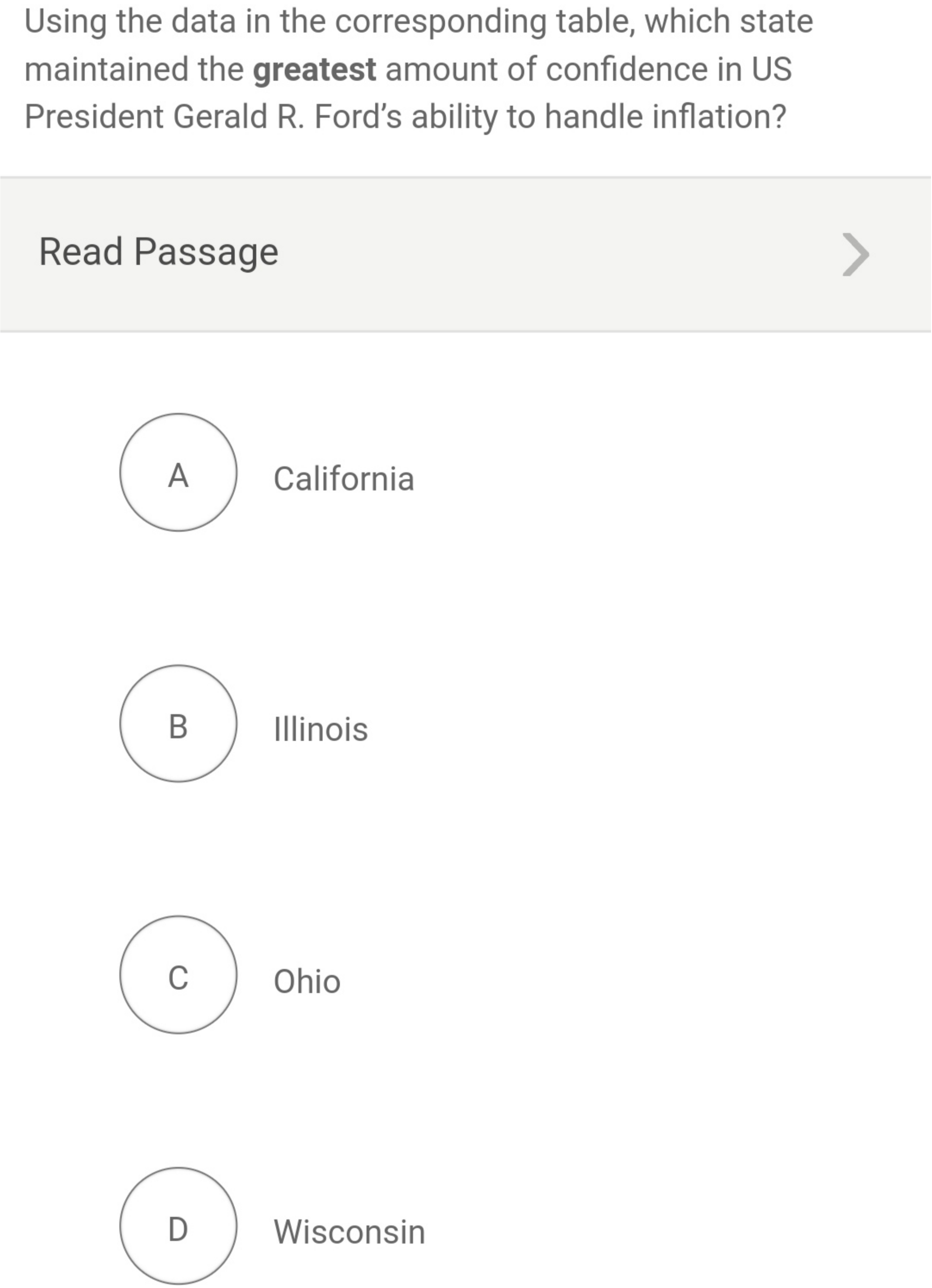


	Voted	Registered, No Vote	Not Registered	No Response
Did not complete high school	34%	11%	34%	20%
Completed high school	52%	11%	21%	17%
Some college, no degree	61%	10%	13%	15%
Associate's degree	67%	9%	10%	14%
Bachelor's degree	74%	6%	6%	13%
Advanced degree	80%	4%	4%	11%

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The higher the level of education someone has, the greater the chance that they will vote. Thirty-four percent of those who did not complete high school voted, the lowest rate. Fifty-two percent of those who completed high school voted. Sixty-one percent of those who have some college but no degree voted. Sixty-seven percent of those who had an Associate's degree voted. Seventy-four percent of those who had a Bachelor's degree voted. Eighty percent of those who had an advanced degree voted. The table reveals that the higher the educational level is, the higher the rate of voter participation within that group.



Using the data in the corresponding table, which state maintained the **greatest** amount of confidence in US President Gerald R. Ford's ability to handle inflation?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ California

Ⓑ Illinois

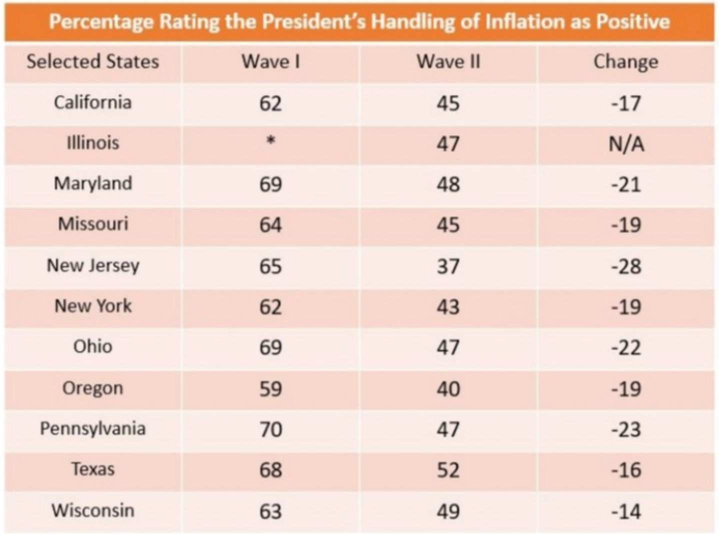
Ⓒ Ohio

Ⓓ Wisconsin

Committee for the Re-election of President Gerald R. Ford-Inflation and Taxes Memorandum, July 31, 1972

While the second wave data is generally very optimistic, two potential problems are apparent. The president's ratings on inflation and taxes have fallen sharply since January and he appears to be vulnerable on the more general issue of change against McGovern. This memorandum summarizes the data on inflation and taxes. The change issue will be covered in a subsequent memorandum. In all states surveyed the president has experienced a substantial decline in his ratings on his handling of inflation.

Source:
https://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov/library/document/0027/1691523.pdf



Percentage Rating the President's Handling of Inflation as Positive

Selected States	Wave I	Wave II	Change
California	62	45	-17
Illinois	*	47	N/A
Maryland	69	48	-21
Missouri	64	45	-19
New Jersey	65	37	-28
New York	62	43	-19
Ohio	69	47	-22
Oregon	59	40	-19
Pennsylvania	70	47	-23
Texas	68	52	-16
Wisconsin	63	49	-14

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

In Wave I, 63% of Wisconsin residents believed in President Ford’s ability to handle inflation. In Wave II, 49% of Wisconsin residents believed in the president’s ability to handle inflation. To determine the difference, subtract 49% from 63% There is a 14% difference.

63% – 49% = 14%

Answer choice A amounted to a 17% difference.

Answer choice B did not provide enough data to determine the difference, while answer choice C amounted to a 22% difference.

Therefore, answer choice D is correct because Wisconsin residents had the least amount of change in their confidence in the president’s ability to handle inflation.

Which statement **best** reflects the results of the study done on minimum wage increases by Krueger and Card?

Read Passage >

A Raising the minimum wage is likely to result in higher unemployment and failed businesses.

B Raising the minimum wage is likely to have little impact on employment rates or the cost of goods.

C Raising the minimum wage will have little impact on employment rates, but will likely result in higher prices.

D Raising the minimum wage will likely raise unemployment, but have minimal impact on the cost of goods.

Minimum Wage Study

Beneath the political claims and efforts on both sides is a profound philosophical debate between neoclassical economics — with its emphasis on aggregate growth and what is best for the market as a whole — and progressive economics, beginning with John Maynard Keynes and the New Deal, with an emphasis on shared prosperity and fairness. In the minimum-wage debate, much depends on framing and assumptions, as well as one's interpretation of the larger patterns of increasing wage inequality in the United States. Although there is no doubt that inequality has risen significantly over the past few decades, studies can be found to support positions on both sides of the minimum-wage issue, and questions remain about the precise relationship with inequality dynamics.

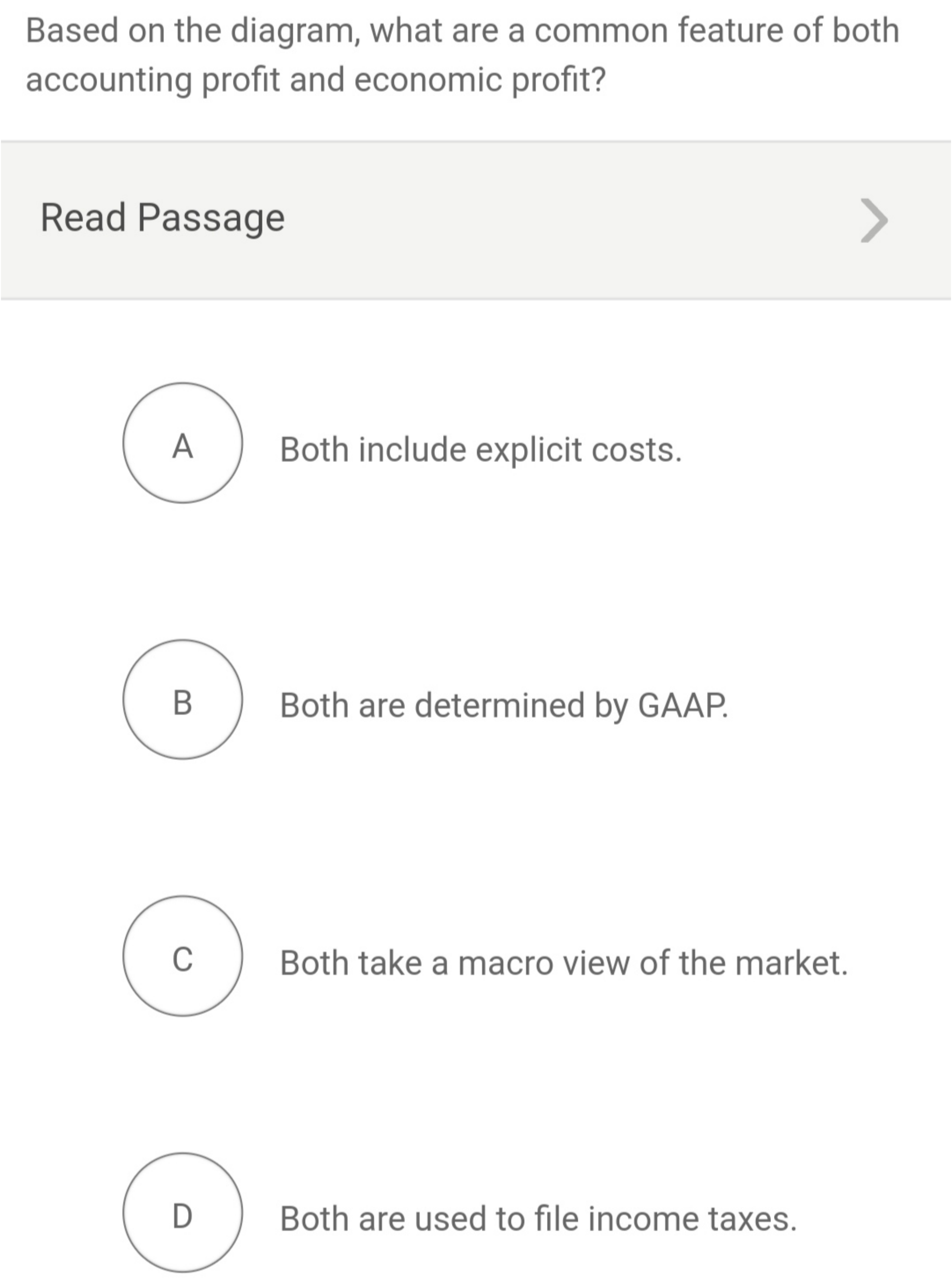
Scholarly debates over the minimum wage have taken a distinct shape over the past two decades. In the 1990s, Princeton's Alan Krueger — now Chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisers — and his colleague David Card produced a seminal paper that has framed much of the subsequent debate. Those scholars examined the results of a New Jersey law raising the minimum wage, comparing the outcomes in the fast food industry to those in the bordering state of Pennsylvania, where wage laws remained the same. Their study called into question textbook assumptions about how labor markets might work. The findings included:

- The data indicated “no evidence that the rise in New Jersey’s minimum wage reduced employment at fast-food restaurants in the state.”
- Further, “prices of fast-food meals increased in New Jersey relative to Pennsylvania, suggesting that much of the burden of the minimum-wage rise was passed on to consumers.”

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Krueger and Card studied the effect the raising of the minimum wage in New Jersey had on the fast-food industry. They compared the impact on employment levels and consumer prices between New Jersey and the neighboring state of Pennsylvania. Their study showed that there was no evidence of increased unemployment in New Jersey and that the increased costs for labor were passed on by the restaurants to the consumers.



Based on the diagram, what are a common feature of both accounting profit and economic profit?

○ A Both include explicit costs.

○ B Both are determined by GAAP.

○ C Both take a macro view of the market.

○ D Both are used to file income taxes.

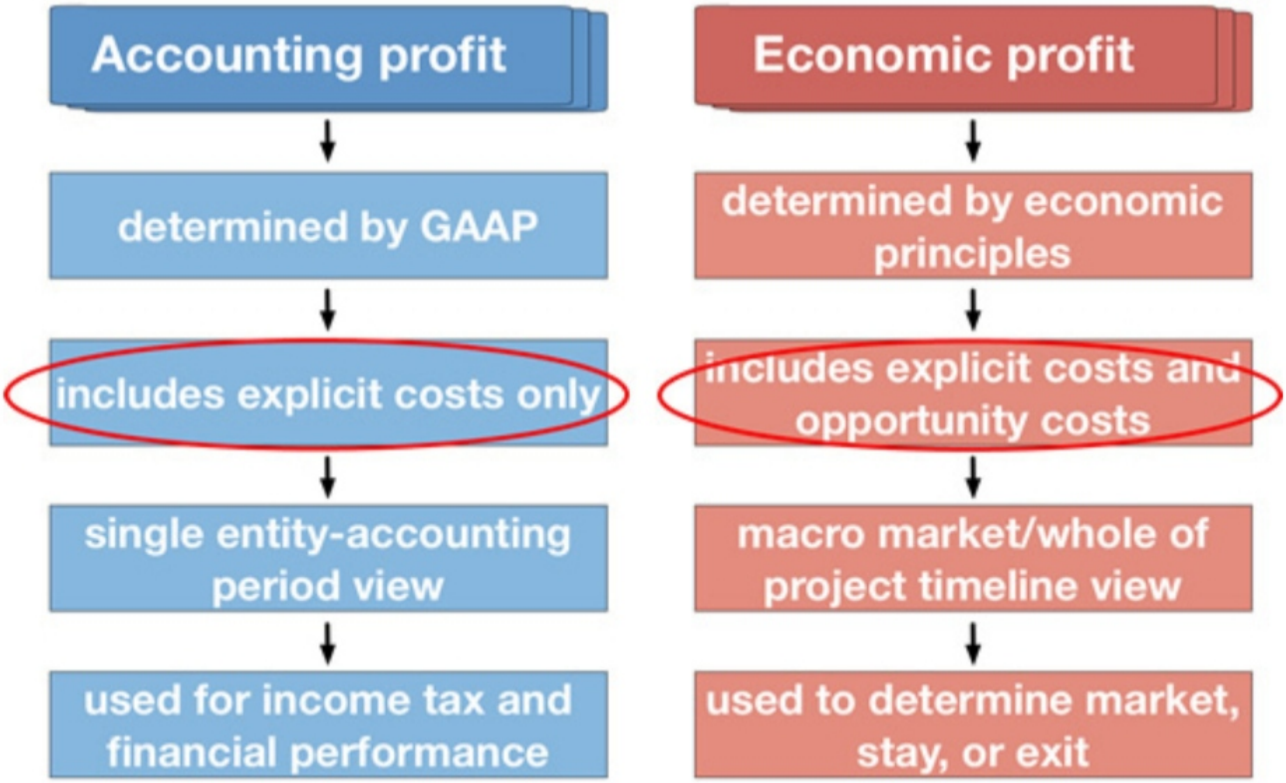
Accounting Profit vs. Economic Profit

Accounting profit	Economic profit
determined by GAAP	determined by economic principles
includes explicit costs only	includes explicit costs and opportunity costs
single entity-accounting period view	macro market/whole of project timeline view
used for income tax and financial performance	used to determine market, stay, or exit

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

“Explicit costs” is the only item to appear on both sides of the diagram. However, economic profit also includes opportunity costs.


Accounting profit
determined by GAAP
includes explicit costs only
single entity-accounting period view
used for income tax and financial performance
Economic profit
determined by economic principles
includes explicit costs and opportunity costs
macro market/whole of project timeline view
used to determine market, stay, or exit

Which of the following nations has higher-than-average productivity rate for OECD countries?

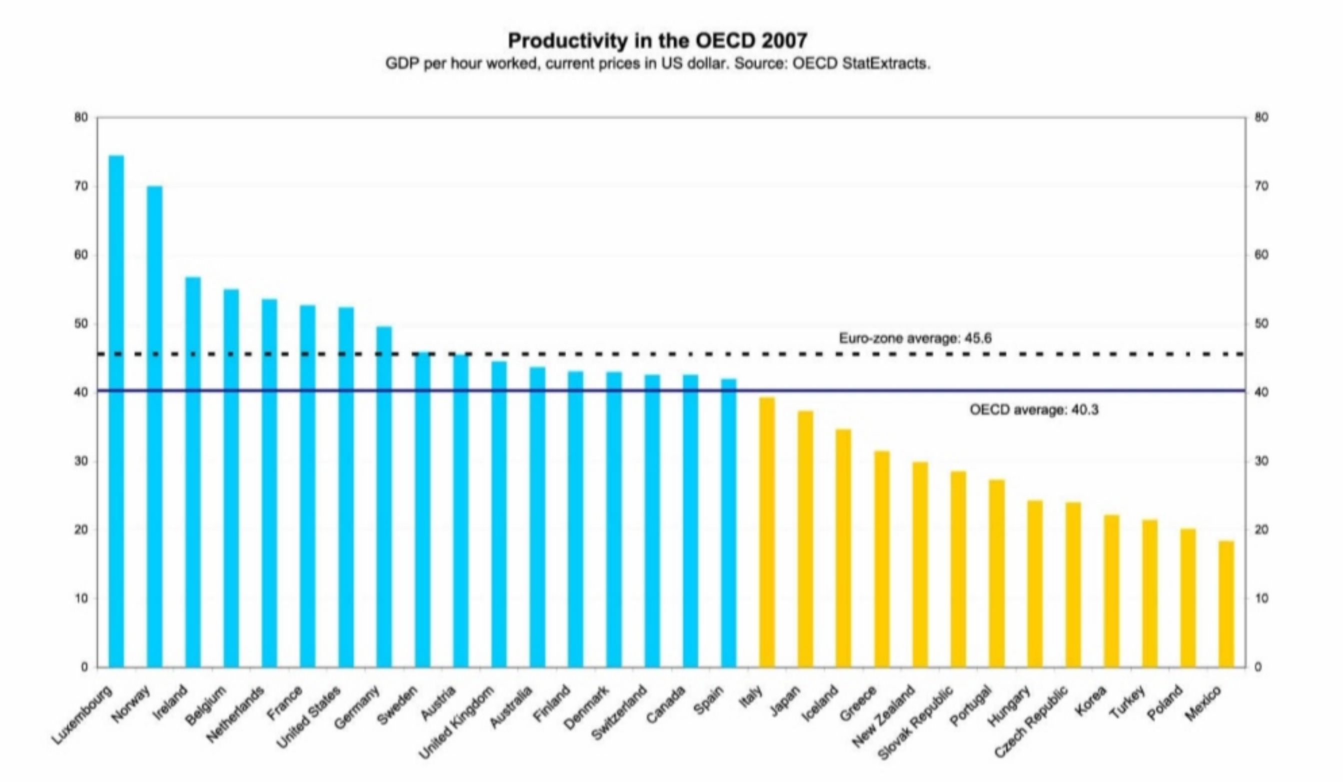
Read Passage

- A Hungary
- B Ireland
- C Japan
- D Poland

Productivity in the OECD

The **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development** is an intergovernmental economic organization with 35 member countries, founded in 1960 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum of countries describing themselves as committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a platform to compare policy experiences, seeking answers to common problems, identify good practices and coordinate domestic and international policies of its members. Most OECD members are high-income economies with a very high Human Development Index (HDI) and are regarded as developed countries. OECD is an official United Nations Observer.

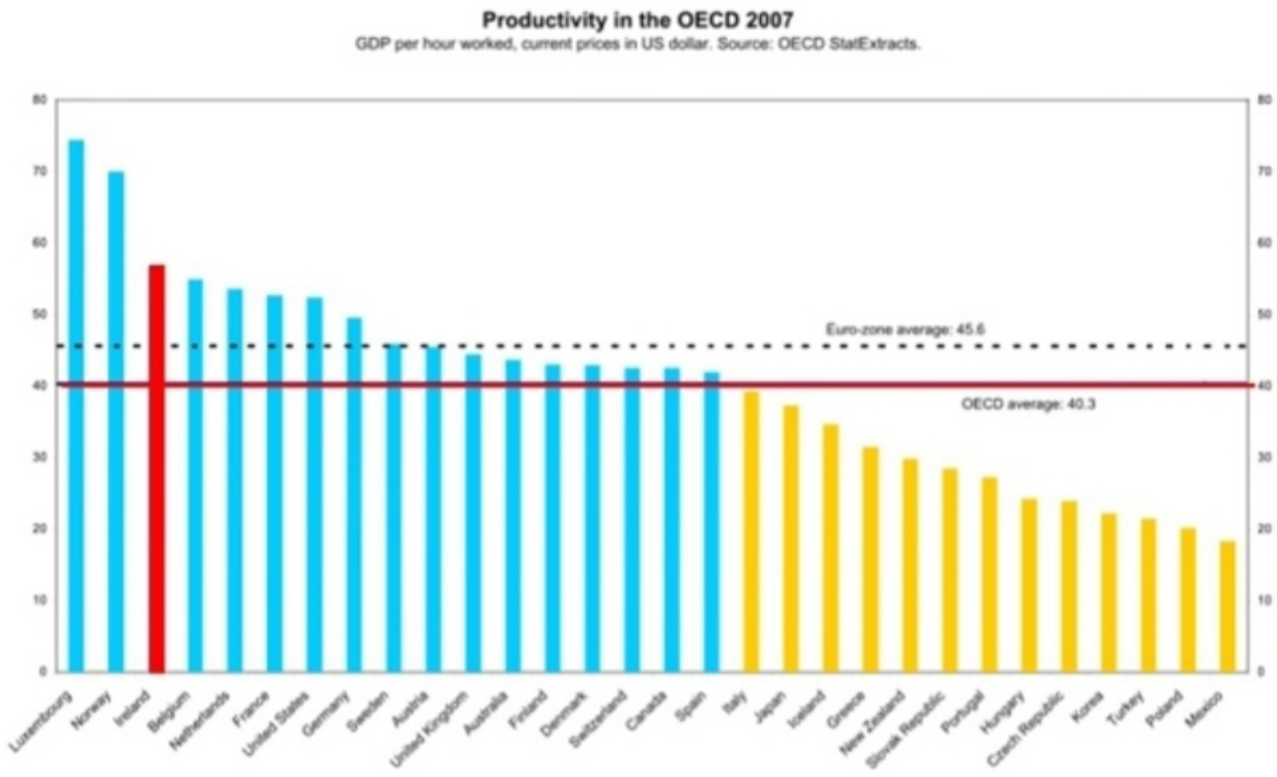
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OECD



The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The graph shows that Ireland's productivity rate per hour is about $57, which is higher than the OECD average of $40.30.



Productivity in the OECD 2007

GDP per hour worked, current prices in US dollar. Source: OECD StatExtracts.

Based on the passage, how did British and French mercantilism differ in their respective colonies?

Read Passage >

○ A British mercantilism involved chartering trade monopolies and creating a captive market of British colonies, while French mercantilism created a tightly governed mercantile economy, which only made room for the production of goods and subsistence needs.

○ B French mercantilism involved chartering trade monopolies and creating a captive market of French colonies, while British mercantilism created a tightly governed mercantile economy, which only made room for the production of goods and subsistence needs.

Ⓒ British mercantilism involved free trade amongst all British colonies, while French mercantilism involved chartering trade monopolies and creating a captive market of French colonies.

Ⓓ French mercantilism involved free trade amongst all French and British colonies, while British mercantilism involved chartering trade monopolies and creating a captive market of British colonies.

Mercantilism and Colonialism

It is easy to imagine the colonial world of North America as sharing many common features, made up as it was of Europeans who had gone into self-imposed (or sometimes imposed) exile from their home countries. In fact, the colonies were each organized around very different cultural and economic principles. Even among the first English-speaking colonies, there were significant differences. In some instances, they were also complimentary.

One of the unifying features of the North American colonial world was mercantilism, an economic doctrine that held that a nation's power depended on the value of its exports. The role of government in a mercantilist age is to control all foreign trade to achieve a highly positive balance of exports over imports. Under mercantilism, nations sought to establish colonies to produce goods over which the home economy had monopolistic control. Mercantilists believed that colonies existed not for the benefit of settlers, but for the benefit of the imperial center. Britain and France embraced mercantilism, hoping to run trade surpluses so that gold and silver would pour into London and Paris. Governments took their share through duties and taxes, with much of the remainder going to merchants.

This accumulation of wealth enabled the building of remarkable navies and land armies. It led to a level of ostentatious living that had not previously been witnessed, including building palaces for monarchs and ruling classes, evident in the grand manorial estates of the era. It also stimulated the growth of a class of merchants, or bourgeois, based in port towns and wherever manufacturers converted colonial raw materials into value-added products. These port towns with access to colonial materials became prosperous hubs of activity protected by the monarch. The loyalty to the Crown by the merchant class was to prove pivotal in the evolution of European absolutism in the 17th and 18th centuries. It allowed Louis XIV of France to neuter the political threat posed by a troublesome aristocracy while intensifying a network of national economic and military purpose. It also required the establishment of banking systems to both preserve and lend out the hard currency coming into the home countries. In the 18th century, these changes were key to the emergence of both modern capitalism and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.

For the colonies, mercantilism had rather different consequences. Royal domination of New France from 1663 created a highly centralized and decisive colonial government, which was clearly an extension of Louis XIV's absolute power. Under Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the first Minister of the Marine (a court position that placed him in charge of the French Navy and New France), efforts were made to maximize the profitability of Canada by reducing its demand for supplies from France. That meant, first and foremost, establishing a viable, modestly self-sufficient compact colony that could feed itself. At the same time, Colbert made sure that the manufacturing sector in New France remained dependent on French exports. The impressive iron forges at Saint-Maurice (built in the 1730s) were the exception that proved the rule: Canada was dependent on French manufacturers and was organized so that the principal economic activity was trading in fur, the staple product desired most from the colony by the French market. As a result, Canada developed a tightly governed economy under mercantilism with infrastructure that reflected its needs: docks and harbors, storehouses for furs, and a workforce just large enough to trade furs, fight local wars, and develop a farming sector that could meet subsistence needs. This was where colonial capital was spent, rather than on, say, wool or hemp production and mills (with skilled workers from France) that would turn raw materials into cloth or rope.

British mercantilism was somewhat different, and it mainly took two forms. First, the English established chartered monopoly firms like the East India Company whose purpose was antithetical to settlement and self-sufficiency. Second, English (after union with Scotland in 1707, British) mercantilism regulated trade. The imperial government placed tariffs on imports and gave bounties for exports of processed goods, and it banned completely the export of some raw materials. The colonies were thus captive markets for English/British industry.

English/British mercantilism meant that the government and the merchants became partners with the goal of increasing political power and private wealth, to the exclusion of other empires and the colonies.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Answer choice A best summarizes the difference between British and French mercantilism. The passage states that “**Canada developed a tightly governed economy under mercantilism with infrastructure that reflected its needs: docks and harbors, storehouses for furs, and a workforce just large enough to trade furs, fight local wars, and develop a farming sector that could meet subsistence needs.** This was where colonial capital was spent, rather than on, say, wool or hemp production and mills (with skilled workers from France) that would turn raw materials into cloth or rope. British mercantilism was somewhat different . . . **the English established chartered monopoly firms like the** East India Company **whose purpose was antithetical to settlement and self-sufficiency**. Second, English (after union with Scotland in 1707, British) mercantilism regulated trade. The imperial government placed tariffs on imports and gave bounties for exports of processed goods, and it banned completely the export of some raw materials. **The colonies were thus captive markets for English/British industry**.”

Answer choices B, C, and D do not reflect the appropriate differences between British and French mercantilism.

What sources did Thomas Jefferson draw from when outlining the Declaration of Independence?

I. the Virginia Constitution
II. the Virginia Declaration of Rights
III. the Divine Right of Kings
IV. other admired works

Read Passage >

A I only

B II only

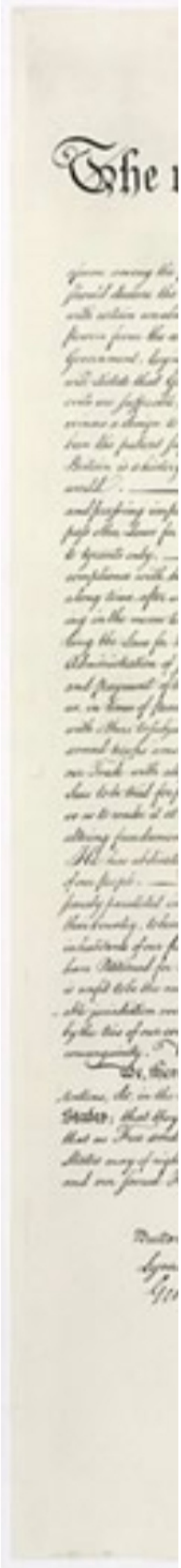
C I, II, and III

D I, II, and IV

President Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence. At age 33, he was one of the youngest delegates to the Second Continental Congress beginning in 1775 at the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, where a formal declaration of independence from Britain was overwhelmingly favored. Jefferson chose his words for the Declaration in June 1775, shortly after the war had begun, where the idea of Independence from Britain had long since become popular among the colonies. He was inspired by the Enlightenment ideals of the sanctity of the individual, as well as by the writings of Locke and Montesquieu.

He sought out John Adams, an emerging leader of the Congress. They became close friends and Adams supported Jefferson's appointment to the Committee of Five formed to draft a declaration of independence in furtherance of the Lee Resolution passed by the Congress, which declared the United Colonies independent. The committee initially thought that Adams should write the document, but Adams persuaded the committee to choose Jefferson.



Jefferson consulted with other committee members over the next seventeen days, and drew on his own proposed draft of the Virginia Constitution, George Mason's draft of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, and other sources. The other committee members made some changes, and a final draft was presented to the Congress on June 28, 1776.

The declaration was introduced on Friday, June 28, and Congress began debate over its contents on Monday, July 1, resulting in the omission of a fourth of the text, including a passage critical of King George III and the slave trade. Jefferson resented the changes, but he did not speak publicly about the revisions. On July 4, 1776, the Congress ratified the Declaration, and delegates signed it on August 2; in doing so, they were committing an act of treason against the Crown. Jefferson's preamble is regarded as an enduring statement of human rights, and the phrase "all men are created equal" is considered to be one of the most recognized phrases in American history.

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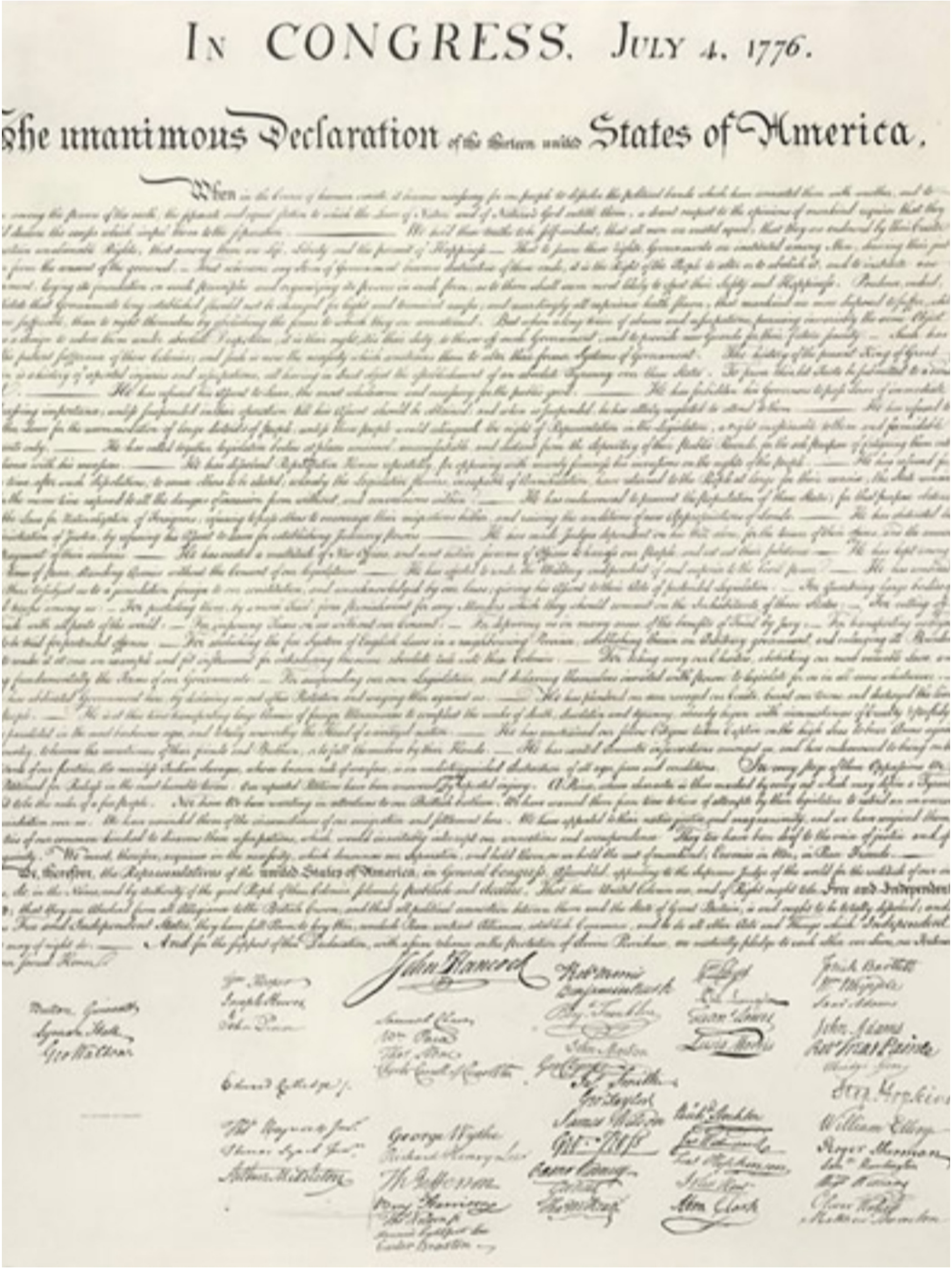


IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

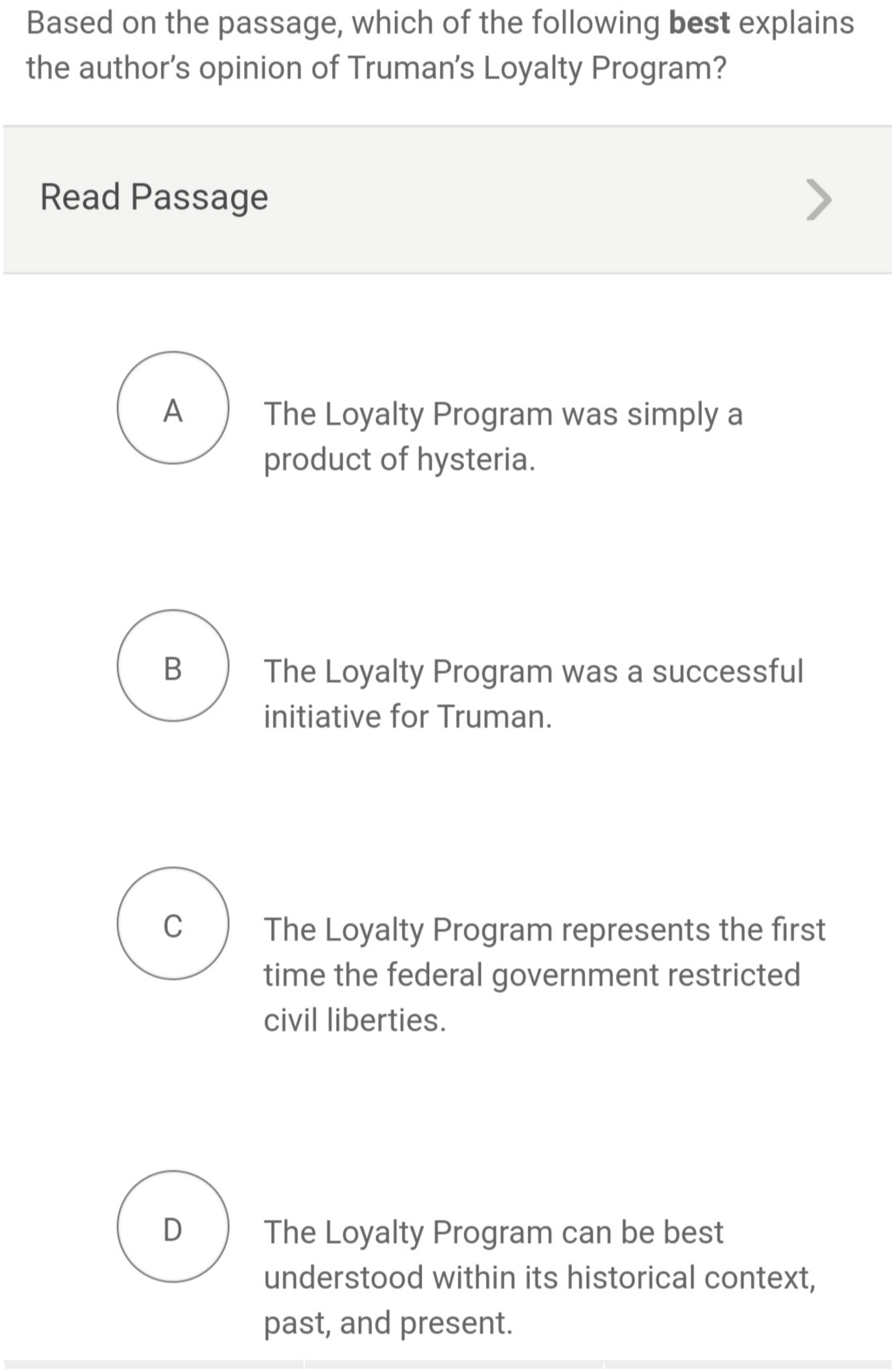
he unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

John Hancock

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Jefferson referenced and drew from several documents when writing the Declaration of Independence. The passage states, “Jefferson consulted with other committee members over the next seventeen days, and **drew on his own proposed draft of the Virginia Constitution, George Mason's draft of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, and other sources**.”



Based on the passage, which of the following **best** explains the author's opinion of Truman's Loyalty Program?

A The Loyalty Program was simply a product of hysteria.

B The Loyalty Program was a successful initiative for Truman.

C The Loyalty Program represents the first time the federal government restricted civil liberties.

D The Loyalty Program can be best understood within its historical context, past, and present.

Truman’s Loyalty Program

The Cold War emphasis on containment is often framed in terms of Truman’s foreign policy decisions: the Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine in Europe, the Korean War in Asia. Yet containment took on a life of its own in the United States as many Americans grew more and more concerned about Communism on US soil, and even more alarmingly, in government agencies. The rise of McCarthyism in the wake of this fear is well-known. Less discussed, perhaps, is the emergence of a Loyalty Program within the federal government.

Truman’s Loyalty Program has its origins in World War II, particularly in the Hatch Act (1939), which forbade anyone who “advocated the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States” to work in government agencies. After the war, tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union grew, as did suspicion of workers in every government department. Several advisors, including Attorney General Tom Clark, urged Truman to form a loyalty program to safeguard against communist infiltration in the government. Initially, Truman was reluctant to form such a program, fearing it could threaten civil liberties of government workers. However, several factors shaped his decision to institute such a policy. Fear of communism was growing rapidly at home, and in the 1946 midterm election, Republicans gained control of Congress for the first time since 1931. To examine the issue, in November 1946 Truman created the Temporary Commission on Employee Loyalty, which stated, “there are many conditions called to the Committee’s attention that cannot be remedied by mere changes in techniques… Adequate protective measures must be adopted to see that persons of questioned loyalty are not permitted to enter into the federal service.” In March 1947, Truman signed Executive Order 9835, “prescribing procedures for the administration of an employees loyalty program in the executive branch of the government.”

The Loyalty Program has been criticized as a weapon of hysteria attacking law-abiding citizens. The Attorney General's office compiled lists of "subversive" organizations, and prior involvement in protests or labor strikes could be grounds for investigation. As the Cold War intensified, investigations grew more frequent and far-reaching. As noted in Civil Liberties and the Legacy of Harry S. Truman, edited by Richard S. Kirkendall, "During the loyalty-security program's peak years from 1947 to 1956, over five million federal workers underwent screening, resulting in an estimated 2,700 dismissals and 12,000 resignations… the program exerted its chilling effect on a far larger number of employees than those who were dismissed" (70).

While Truman feared the Program could become a "witch hunt," he defended it as necessary to preserve American security during a time of great tension. Many Americans agreed with him and applauded his stand against communism and subversion. The historical context of this event is important, for every investigation, every loyalty oath and every questionnaire took place under a backdrop of fear in an uncertain post-war world.

It is common today to look at events like McCarthyism, HUAC and the Loyalty Program as products of hysteria. Yet this hardly was the first time the federal government restricted civil liberties in the name of national security. In 1798, Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts as concerns grew over a looming war with France. During both the Civil War and World War I, individuals suspected of disloyalty faced prison. The liberty vs. security debate is a continuity in American history, and even though we live in a post-Cold War world, some of these issues are still part of the discussion in an age of global terrorism. Truman’s Loyalty Program must be viewed and debated with this understanding, and the understanding that historical context drives presidential decision making.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Answer choice D best summarizes this excerpt of the fifth paragraph, “ . . . even though we live in a post-Cold War world, some of these issues are still part of the discussion in an age of global terrorism. **Truman’s Loyalty Program must be viewed and debated with . . . the understanding that historical context drives presidential decision making**.”

Answer choice A is, within the passage, cited as an opinion held by some people, but never agreed with by the author.

Answer choice B is not quantified within the passage.

Answer choice C is explained as false within the passage.

Which one of the following contains an accurate sequence of events in the history of the modern Department of Agriculture?

Read Passage >

(A) Grover Cleveland established the department, the Hatch Act funded agricultural experiment stations, and President Lincoln made the department into a cabinet-level agency.

(B) Isaac Newton established the department, Grover Cleveland elevated the department to a cabinet-level agency, and Abraham Lincoln is the current Secretary of Agriculture.

C

Abraham Lincoln founded the department, Isaac Newton served as its first commissioner, and the Smith-Lever act funded an extension of services into each state.

D

The Constitution established the department, Abraham Lincoln raised the department to a cabinet-level agency, and Grover Cleveland appointed the first Secretary of Agriculture.

Formation of the Department of Agriculture

On May 15, 1862, Abraham Lincoln established the independent Department of Agriculture to be headed by a commissioner without Cabinet status, and the agriculturalist Isaac Newton was appointed to be the first such commissioner. Lincoln called it the 'people's department.' In the 1880s, varied advocacy groups were lobbying for Cabinet representation. Business interests sought a Department of Commerce and Industry, and farmers tried to raise the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet rank. In 1887, the House of Representatives and Senate passed bills giving Cabinet status to the Department of Agriculture and Labor, but the bill was defeated in conference committee after farm interests objected to the addition of labor. Finally, on February 9, 1889, President Grover Cleveland signed a bill into law elevating the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet level.

In 1887, the Hatch Act provided for the federal funding of agricultural experiment stations in each state. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 then funded cooperative extension services in each state to teach agriculture, home economics, and other subjects to the public. With these and similar provisions, the USDA reached out to every county of every state.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

As stated in the passage, Abraham Lincoln created the Department of Agriculture as an independent agency on May 15, 1862. The first commissioner of this non-cabinet level agency was Isaac Newton. A mere 27 years later, Grover Cleveland signed legislation that would elevate the department to a cabinet-level agency. Another 25 years later, the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 would expand the reach of the department by providing funding for teaching services throughout each state.

In his response to Horace Greeley, Lincoln states that “If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.”

With respect to Lincoln’s quote and in light of Lincoln’s stance on slavery in the letter to Joshua Speed, which statement **best** reflects Lincoln’s optimum outcome?

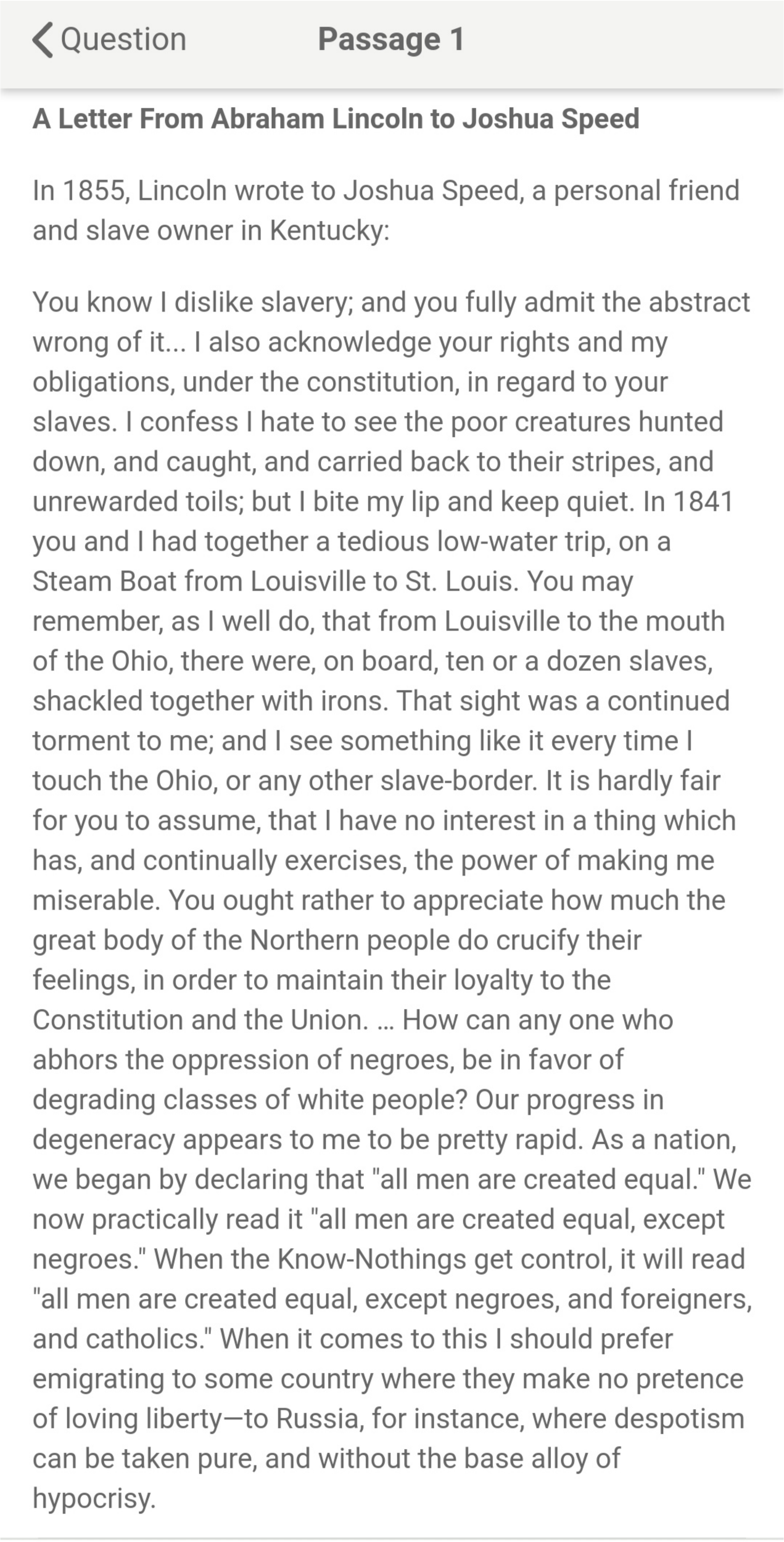
Read Passage 1 ›

Read Passage 2 ›

Ⓐ Lincoln would prefer to restore the Union regardless of what happens to slavery.

○ C Lincoln would prefer to restore the Union and free all of the slaves.

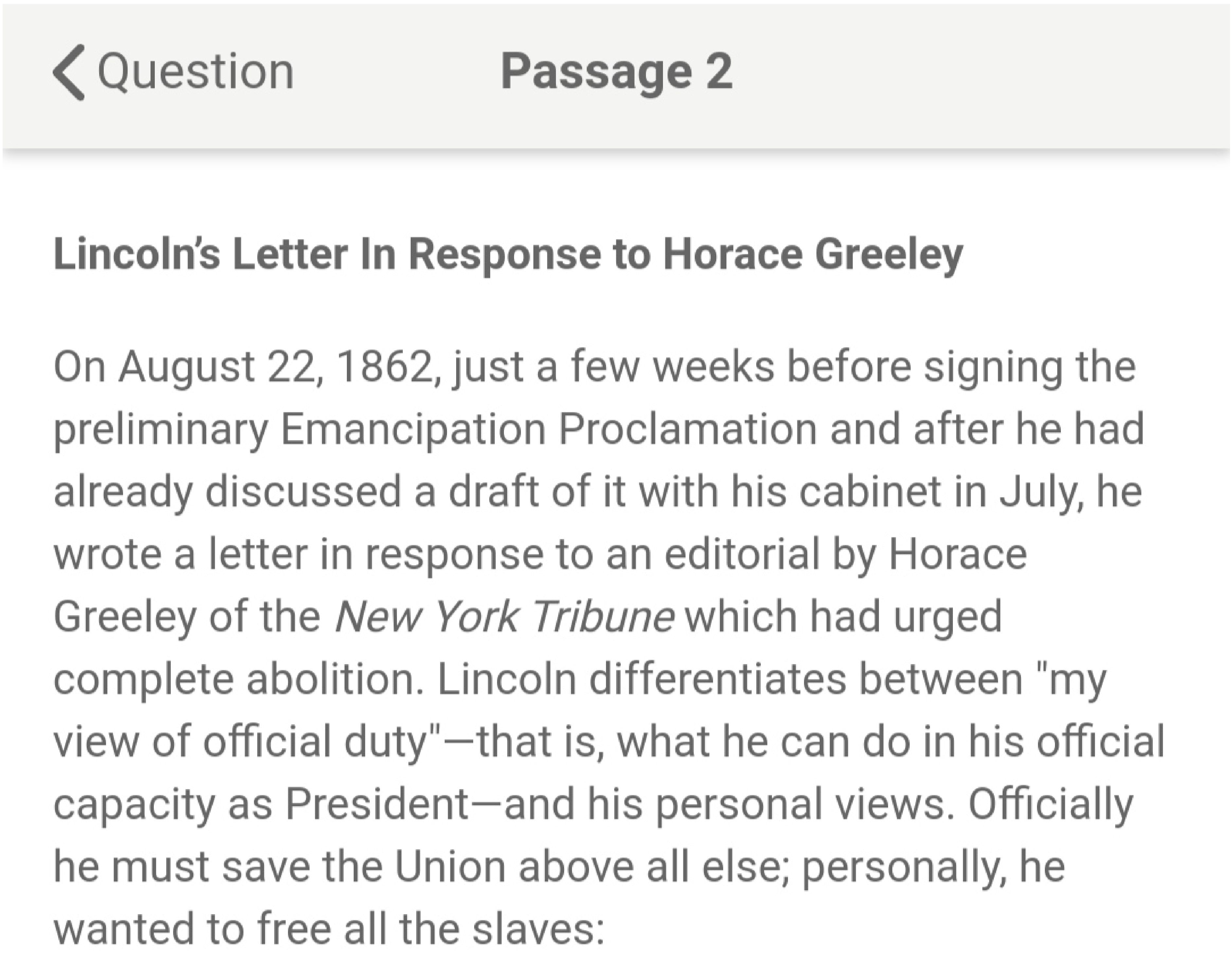
○ D Lincoln would prefer to restore the Union and stop the spread of slavery in the territories to the West.



A Letter From Abraham Lincoln to Joshua Speed

In 1855, Lincoln wrote to Joshua Speed, a personal friend and slave owner in Kentucky:

You know I dislike slavery; and you fully admit the abstract wrong of it... I also acknowledge your rights and my obligations, under the constitution, in regard to your slaves. I confess I hate to see the poor creatures hunted down, and caught, and carried back to their stripes, and unrewarded toils; but I bite my lip and keep quiet. In 1841 you and I had together a tedious low-water trip, on a Steam Boat from Louisville to St. Louis. You may remember, as I well do, that from Louisville to the mouth of the Ohio, there were, on board, ten or a dozen slaves, shackled together with irons. That sight was a continued torment to me; and I see something like it every time I touch the Ohio, or any other slave-border. It is hardly fair for you to assume, that I have no interest in a thing which has, and continually exercises, the power of making me miserable. You ought rather to appreciate how much the great body of the Northern people do crucify their feelings, in order to maintain their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. … How can any one who abhors the oppression of negroes, be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we began by declaring that "all men are created equal." We now practically read it "all men are created equal, except negroes." When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and catholics." When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretence of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.



Lincoln’s Letter In Response to Horace Greeley

On August 22, 1862, just a few weeks before signing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation and after he had already discussed a draft of it with his cabinet in July, he wrote a letter in response to an editorial by Horace Greeley of the *New York Tribune* which had urged complete abolition. Lincoln differentiates between "my view of official duty"—that is, what he can do in his official capacity as President—and his personal views. Officially he must save the Union above all else; personally, he wanted to free all the slaves:

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Based on Lincoln’s statement on maintaining the Union in his response to Horace Greeley and his stance on slavery in the letter to Joshua Speed, it can safely be assumed that Lincoln’s optimum outcome would be the preservation of the Union and the complete abolition of slavery.

Why would the GI Bill be regarded as a success to some and a failure to others?

Read Passage >

(A) The GI Bill provided monies to those returning home from the war, but did not set enough aside for African American soldiers.

(B) Although the GI Bill extended benefits to military personnel, the benefits were not high quality.

○ C

The GI Bill provided monies to those returning home from the war, but did not assist veterans with the transition into civilian life.

○ D

Although the GI Bill extended benefits to military personnel, those benefits were not easily obtainable by nonwhite members.

African Americans and the GI Bill

The GI Bill aimed to help American World War II veterans adjust to civilian life by providing them with benefits including low-cost mortgages, low-interest loans and financial support. African Americans did not benefit from nearly as much as White Americans. Historian Ira Katznelson argues that "the law was deliberately designed to accommodate Jim Crow". Of the first 67,000 mortgages insured by the GI Bill, fewer than 100 were taken out by nonwhites. Additionally, banks and mortgage agencies refused loans to blacks, making the GI Bill even less effective for blacks. Once they returned from the war, blacks faced discrimination and poverty, which represented a barrier to harnessing the benefits of the GI Bill, because labor and income were immediately needed at home.

Most southern universities principals refused to admit blacks until the Civil Rights revolution. Segregation was legally mandated in that region. Colleges accepting blacks in the South initially numbered 100. Those institutions were of lower quality, with 28 of them classified as sub baccalaureate. Only seven states offered post baccalaureate training, while no accredited engineering or doctoral programs were available for blacks. These institutions were all smaller than white or nonsegregated universities, often facing a lack of resources. Even after admission to universities, public education was in such a poor state for blacks that many of them were not adequately prepared for college-level work. Those who were prepared for college-level work gained admission to predominantly white universities.

By 1946, only one fifth of the 100,000 blacks who had applied for educational benefits had been registered in college. Furthermore, historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) came under increased pressure as rising enrollments and strained resources forced them to turn away an estimated 20,000 veterans. HBCUs were already the poorest colleges. HBCU resources were stretched even thinner when veterans' demands necessitated an expansion in the curriculum beyond the traditional "preach and teach" course of study.

Though blacks encountered many obstacles in their pursuit of GI benefits, the bill greatly expanded the population of African Americans attending college and graduate school. In 1940, enrollment at Black colleges was 1.08% of total US college enrollment. By 1950 it had increased to 3.6%. Additionally, the bill led to the passage of the Lanham Act of 1946, which provided for federal funding for the improvement and expansion of HBCUs. However, these gains were limited almost exclusively to Northern states, and the educational and economic gap between white and black nationally, widened under the effects of the GI Bill. With 79 percent of the black population living in southern states, educational gains were limited to a small part of black America.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation

The GI Bill has been regarded as a successful policy by most members of US society. The GI Bill helped “American World War II veterans adjust to civilian life by providing them with benefits including low-cost mortgages, low-interest loans and financial support.” However, many veterans, especially nonwhites, struggled to obtain those benefits because they returned to a discriminatory environment. The passage states, “banks and mortgage agencies refused loans to blacks, making the GI Bill even less effective for blacks,” and “Most southern universities principals refused to admit blacks.” Although the GI Bill extended benefits to military personnel, those benefits were not easily obtainable by nonwhite members.

According to the passage, which of the following **best** describe President Herbert Hoover’s foreign policy approach compared to that of President Franklin Roosevelt?

Read Passage

A Both presidents felt that a hands-off approach to events in Europe and Asia was best.

B Hoover opted for a hands-off approach, while Roosevelt felt it was important for the United States to deal with international aggression.

○ C Both presidents felt it was important for the United States to take the lead with respect to international disputes.

○ D Roosevelt was reluctant to get involved in international aggression, while Hoover was in favor of taking a more active role.

American Isolationism – 1930s

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria and subsequent push to gain control over larger expanses of Northeast China in 1931 led President Herbert Hoover and his Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, to establish the Stimson Doctrine, which stated that the United States would not recognize the territory gained by aggression and in violation of international agreements. With the Stimson Doctrine, the United States expressed concern over the aggressive action without committing itself to any direct involvement or intervention. Other conflicts, including the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and the Spanish Civil War, also resulted in virtually no official commitment or action from the United States Government. Upon taking office, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt tended to see a necessity for the United States to participate more actively in international affairs, but his ability to apply his personal outlook to foreign policy was limited by the strength of isolationist sentiment in the US Congress.

In 1933, President Roosevelt proposed a Congressional measure that would have granted him the right to consult with other nations to place pressure on aggressors in international conflicts. The bill ran into strong opposition from the leading isolationists in Congress, including progressive politicians such as Senators Hiram Johnson of California, William Borah of Idaho, and Robert La Follette of Wisconsin. In 1935, controversy over US participation in the World Court elicited similar opposition. As tensions rose in Europe over Nazi Germany's aggressive maneuvers, Congress pushed through a series of Neutrality Acts, which served to prevent American ships and citizens from becoming entangled in outside conflicts. Roosevelt lamented the restrictive nature of the acts, but because he still required Congressional support for his domestic New Deal policies, he reluctantly acquiesced.

The isolationists were a diverse group, including progressives and conservatives, business owners and peace activists, but because they faced no consistent, organized opposition from internationalists, their ideology triumphed time and again. Roosevelt appeared to accept the strength of the isolationist elements in Congress until 1937. In that year, as the situation in Europe continued to grow worse and the Second Sino-Japanese War began in Asia, the President gave a speech in which he likened international aggression to a disease that other nations must work to "quarantine."

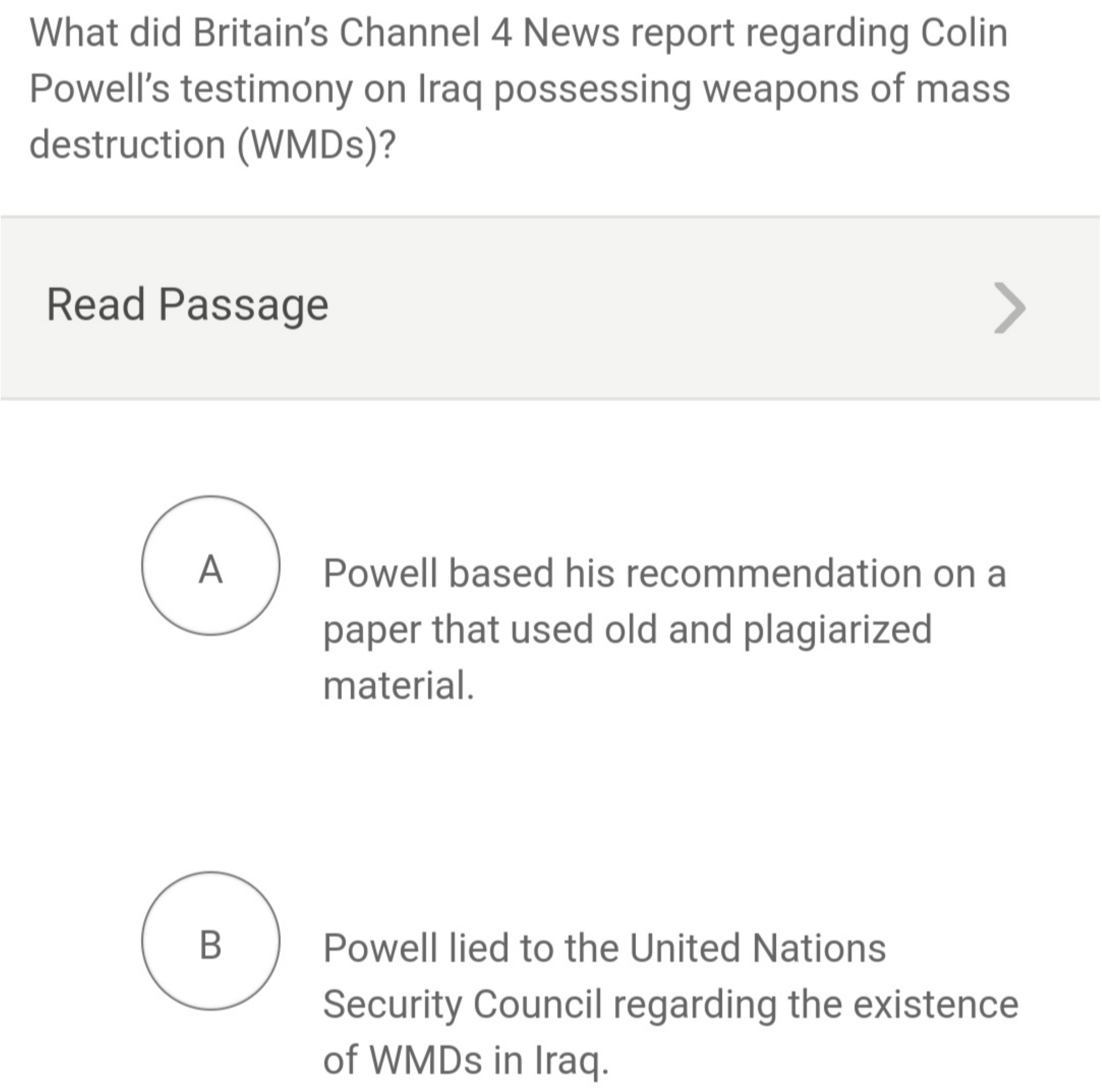
At that time, however, Americans were still not prepared to risk their lives and livelihoods for peace abroad. Even the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 did not suddenly diffuse popular desire to avoid international entanglements. Instead, public opinion shifted from favoring complete neutrality to supporting limited US aid to the Allies short of actual intervention in the war. The surprise Japanese attack on the US Navy at Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 served to convince the majority of Americans that the United States should enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Hoover was more of an isolationist as evidenced by the statement, “The Japanese invasion of Manchuria and subsequent push to gain control over larger expanses of Northeast China in 1931 led President Herbert Hoover and his Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, to establish the Stimson Doctrine, which stated that the United States would not recognize the territory gained by aggression and in violation of international agreements. With the Stimson Doctrine, the United States expressed concern over the aggressive action without committing itself to any direct involvement or intervention.”

Roosevelt felt that the United States should take a more active role, as evidenced by the statement, “In 1933, President Roosevelt proposed a Congressional measure that would have granted him the right to consult with other nations to place pressure on aggressors in international conflicts.” Later in the passage, it states that Roosevelt “gave a speech in which he likened international aggression to a disease that other nations must work to quarantine.”



What did Britain’s Channel 4 News report regarding Colin Powell’s testimony on Iraq possessing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)?

Read Passage >

A Powell based his recommendation on a paper that used old and plagiarized material.

B Powell lied to the United Nations Security Council regarding the existence of WMDs in Iraq.

(C) Powell was completely justified in presenting to the United Nations Security Council the intelligence he had on WMDs in Iraq.

(D) In addition to possessing WMDs, Powell also contended that Iraq was behind the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Colin Powell and the Iraq War

[Colin] Powell came under fire for his role in building the case for the 2003 Invasion of Iraq. In a press statement on February 24, 2001, he had said that sanctions against Iraq had prevented the development of any weapons of mass destruction by Saddam Hussein. As was the case in the days leading up to the Persian Gulf War, Powell was initially opposed to a forcible overthrow of Saddam, preferring to continue a policy of containment. However, Powell eventually agreed to go along with the Bush administration's determination to remove Saddam. He had often clashed with others in the administration, who were reportedly planning an Iraq invasion even before the September 11 attacks, an insight supported by testimony by former terrorism czar Richard Clarke in front of the 9/11 Commission. The main concession Powell wanted before he would offer his full support for the Iraq War was the involvement of the international community in the invasion, as opposed to a unilateral approach. He was also successful in persuading Bush to take the case of Iraq to the United Nations, and in moderating other initiatives. Powell was placed at the forefront of this diplomatic campaign.

Powell's chief role was to garner international support for a multi-national coalition to mount the invasion. To this end, Powell addressed a plenary session of the United Nations Security Council on February 5, 2003, to argue in favor of military action. Citing numerous anonymous Iraqi defectors, Powell asserted that "there can be no doubt that Saddam Hussein has biological weapons and the capability to rapidly produce more, many more." Powell also stated that there was "no doubt in my mind" that Saddam was working to obtain key components to produce nuclear weapons.

Most observers praised Powell's oratorical skills. However, Britain's Channel 4 News reported soon afterward that a UK intelligence dossier that Powell had referred to as a "fine paper" during his presentation had been based on old material and plagiarized an essay by American graduate student Ibrahim al-Marashi. A 2004 report by the Iraq Survey Group concluded that the evidence that Powell offered to support the allegation that the Iraqi government possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) was inaccurate. In an interview with Charlie Rose, Powell contended that prior to his UN presentation, he had merely four days to review the data concerning WMD in Iraq.

A Senate report on intelligence failures would later detail the intense debate that went on behind the scenes on what to include in Powell's speech. State Department analysts had found dozens of factual problems in drafts of the speech. Some of the claims were taken out, but others were left in, such as claims based on the yellowcake forgery. The administration came under fire for having acted on faulty intelligence, particularly what was single-sourced to the informant known as Curveball. Powell later recounted how Vice President Dick Cheney had joked with him before he gave the speech, telling him, "You've got high poll ratings; you can afford to lose a few points." Powell's longtime aide-de-camp and Chief of Staff from 1989–2003, Colonel Lawrence Wilkerson, later characterized Cheney's view of Powell's mission as to "go up there and sell it, and we'll have moved forward a peg or two. Fall on your damn sword and kill yourself, and I'll be happy, too.“

In September 2005, Powell was asked about the speech during an interview with Barbara Walters and responded that it was a "blot" on his record. He went on to say, "It will always be a part of my record. It was painful. It's painful now.“ Wilkerson said that he inadvertently participated in a hoax on the American people in preparing Powell's erroneous testimony before the United Nations Security Council.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

According to the passage, “Britain's Channel 4 News reported soon afterward that a UK intelligence dossier that Powell had referred to as a ‘fine paper’ during his presentation had been based on old material and plagiarized an essay by American graduate student Ibrahim al-Marashi.”

Choose the phrase that **best** completes the following sentence:

Switzerland, like America, _____.

Read Passage >

Ⓐ had no need for wooden bridges until the railroad industry boomed

Ⓑ drew bridge-building materials from its densely wooded landscape

Ⓒ still builds most of its bridges from wood

Ⓓ makes more use of railroads than highway systems

American Bridge Construction

The need for speed, the general attenuation of capital, and the simple fact that all the early railroads traversed thickly forested areas rendered wood the most logical material for bridge and other construction, both temporary and permanent.

The use of wood as a bridge material did not, of course, originate with the railroads, or, for that matter, in this country. The heavily wooded European countries—Switzerland in particular—had a strong tradition of bridge construction in timber from the Renaissance on, and naturally a certain amount of this technique found its way to the New World with the colonials and immigrants.

America’s highway system was meager until about the time the railroad age itself was beginning. However, by 1812 there were, along the eastern seaboard, a number of fine timber bridges of truly remarkable structural sophistication and workmanship.

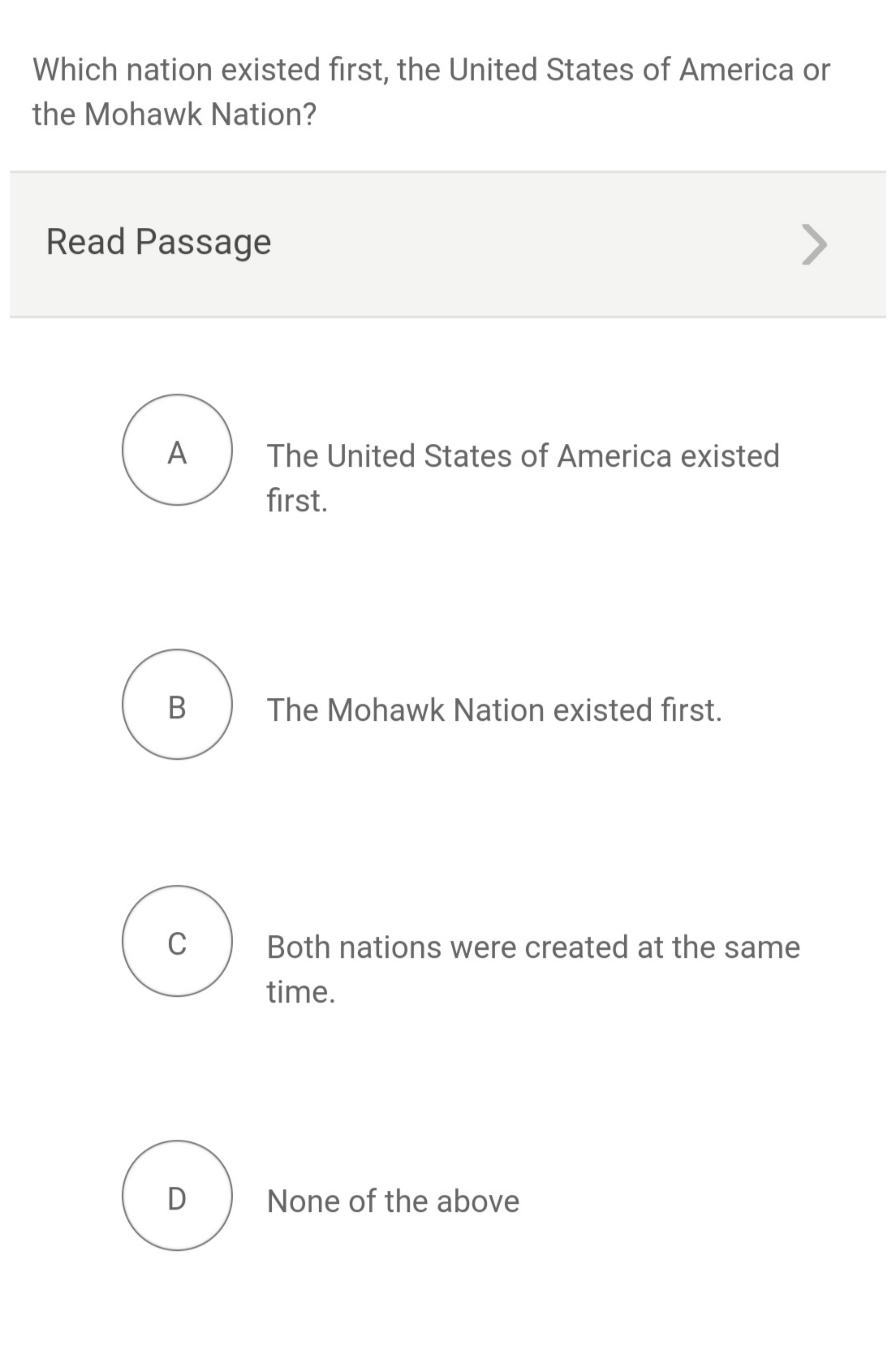
It was just previous to the advent of the railroads that the erection of highway bridges in this country began to pass from an art to a science. And an art it had been in the hands of the group of skilled but unschooled master carpenters and masons who built largely from an intuitive sense of proportion, stress, and the general “fitness of things.” It passed into an exact science under the guidance of a small number of men trained at first in the scientific and technical schools of Europe, and, after about 1820, in the few institutions then established in America that offered technical instruction.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Switzerland, like America, made many of its bridges from wood in part because it was densely wooded.

The passage states, “**The heavily wooded European countries—Switzerland in particular—had a strong tradition of bridge construction in timber** from the Renaissance on, and naturally a certain amount of this technique found its way to the New World with the colonials and immigrants.”



Which nation existed first, the United States of America or the Mohawk Nation?

Ⓐ The United States of America existed first.

Ⓑ The Mohawk Nation existed first.

Ⓒ Both nations were created at the same time.

Ⓓ None of the above

The History of the Mohawk Nation

The Mohawk Nation is traditionally the keeper of the Eastern Door of the Iroquois Confederacy, also known as the Six Nations Confederacy or the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Its original homeland is the north-eastern region of New York State extending into southern Canada and Vermont. Prior to contact with Europeans, the Mohawk settlements populated the Mohawk Valley of New York State. Through the centuries Mohawk influence extended far beyond their territory and was felt by the Dutch who settled on the Hudson River and in Manhattan. The Mohawks' location as the Iroquois nation closest to Albany and Montreal gave them considerable influence among the other Tribes. This location has also contributed directly to a long history.

In the 1750s, to relieve crowding at Kahnawake and to move closer to the Iroquois homeland, the French Jesuits established a mission at the present site on the St. Regis River. The Mohawk people had continually used this site at the confluence of the St. Lawrence River Valley as part of its fishing and hunting grounds prior to the building of the first church. "Akwesasne" has always been a prime location due to the confluence of several small rivers and the St. Lawrence River. The Catholic Church records date back to the late 1600's. Oral history states the church was built on traditional ceremonial grounds.

The community became more populated as Mohawks left the Mohawk Valley under distressed conditions in the mid-1700's. In 1759 a band of Abenakis sought refuge with the Mohawk people during the French and Indian War. In addition, also as a result of the dislocation caused by the war, a number of refugees from the Oswegatchie Mission settled at Saint Regis. After this immigration, the culture at Saint Regis stayed predominately Mohawk. In 1796 the Seven Nations of Canada, which included Christian Mohawks living in St. Regis, asserted rights to their lands and were eventually confined to a small parcel of land through a treaty. Today the Mohawk people of Akwesasne still rightfully claim territory outside the confines of the current boundaries of the reservation and exercise guardianship over these lands.

In 1888, at a Grand Council of the Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy, the Mohawk Nation formally rekindled their fire and responsibilities to the Confederacy as the successor of the descendants of Mohawks who had left the Mohawk Valley a hundred years earlier. The Mohawk people who had maintained their traditional customs and ceremonies restored their place as an "Elder Brother" of the Haudenosaunee. The Confederacy felt it was beneficial to all to remain united, therefore strengthening its position when fighting for Indian rights under treaties previously negotiated with the United States.

After the American War of Independence, the Mohawk people found it necessary to deal with the government of the State of New York. In order to protect themselves and their best interests, the Mohawks decided to select representatives to interact with New York. In the 1930s the Federal Government proposed the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA). Each Tribe was given the opportunity to reject the IRA and the Saint Regis Mohawks did reject the Act of 1935. In 1953, a Federal task force arrived at Saint Regis to prepare termination legislation but the chiefs and Saint Regis people rejected the termination. Despite this, the Bureau of Indian Affairs proposed bill was presented to Congress where it died in committee without serious consideration.

Administrative termination of Tribes continued throughout the 1950s. In the mid-1960s, however, the Federal Government was reminded that there had been no official termination of the Federal relationship with the New York State Iroquois. The acknowledgment of the Federal relationship was slow to manifest itself. Following preliminary findings, the leaders of the Iroquois Tribes, including those of the Saint Regis, were invited to Washington to explore the establishment of a viable relationship.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The Mohawk Nation existed before the United States of America. By reading the passage, it can be discerned that the Mohawk Nation predated European settlement of the Americas. For example, when the passage references the first settlement of Jesuit priests on the St. Regis River, the passage states, “The Mohawk people had continually used this site at the confluence of the St. Lawrence River Valley as part of its fishing and hunting grounds **prior to the building of the first church**.” Furthermore, it can be deduced that the Mohawk Nation existed before the United States by looking at the dates that the Jesuit priests encountered the Mohawks, the 1750s, which was before the founding of the United States in 1776.

Based on the excerpt of Truman's speech, how does the historical context shape Truman's view of the Greek crisis?

Read Passage

A Because the United States wanted to gain as much territory as possible, Truman thought the United States should occupy Greece.

B Because the United States came out of World War II in a weakened position, Truman did not think that the United States should help Greece.

C

Because of the threat posed by communism and the Soviet Union following World War II, Truman thought that if communists succeeded in taking power in Greece, it could threaten world peace and the security of the United States.

D

Because of the economic boost that World War II gave to the United States, President Truman felt obligated to give back to the nations of Europe.

An Excerpt from President Truman's Speech to Congress, Marking the Beginning of the Truman Doctrine (1947)

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress of the United States:

. . . The United States has received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American Economic Mission now in Greece and reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek Government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free nation.

Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet. Since 1940, this industrious and peace loving country has suffered invasion, four years of cruel enemy occupation, and bitter internal strife.

When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications, and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five per cent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings.

As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible . . .

The Greek Government has also asked for the assistance of experienced American administrators, economists and technicians to insure that the financial and other aid given to Greece shall be used effectively in creating a stable and self-sustaining economy and in improving its public administration.

The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the government's authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries. A Commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in northern Greece and alleged border violations along the frontier between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia on the other.

Meanwhile, the Greek Government is unable to cope with the situation. The Greek army is small and poorly equipped. It needs supplies and equipment if it is to restore the authority of the government throughout Greek territory. Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy.

The United States must supply that assistance. We have already extended to Greece certain types of relief and economic aid but these are inadequate.

There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn.

No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek government.

The British Government, which has been helping Greece, can give no further financial or economic aid after March 31. Great Britain finds itself under the necessity of reducing or liquidating its commitments in several parts of the world, including Greece.

We have considered how the United Nations might assist in this crisis. But the situation is an urgent one requiring immediate action and the United Nations and its related organizations are not in a position to extend help of the kind that is required.

It is important to note that the Greek Government has asked for our aid in utilizing effectively the financial and other assistance we may give to Greece, and in improving its public administration. It is of the utmost importance that we supervise the use of any funds made available to Greece; in such a manner that each dollar spent will count toward making Greece self-supporting, and will help to build an economy in which a healthy democracy can flourish.

The Greek Government has been operating in an atmosphere of chaos and extremism. It has made mistakes. The extension of aid by this country does not mean that the United States condones everything that the Greek Government has done or will do. We have condemned in the past, and we condemn now, extremist measures of the right or the left. We have in the past advised tolerance, and we advise tolerance now . . .

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died. We must keep that hope alive.

If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Answer choice C reflects how the historical context of Truman's speech shaped his point of view. Because of the threat posed by communism and the Soviet Union following World War II, Truman thought that if communists succeed in taking power in Greece, they could threaten world peace and the security of the United States. Regarding giving aid to Greece, the passage states: "If we falter in our leadership, **we may endanger the peace of the world -- and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation**."

Which statement **best** describes President Theodore Roosevelt’s foreign policy approach to Latin America, that was known as the “Roosevelt Corollary”?

Read Passage >

○ A Roosevelt believed that the United States had the right to intervene in the politics of the nations of the Western Hemisphere whenever they needed policing.

○ B Roosevelt believed that the United States had the right to spread democracy throughout the world by influence and force, particularly in the Western Hemisphere.

C

Roosevelt pursued an isolationist policy as it pertained to the nations of Latin America and the Western Hemisphere in general.

D

Roosevelt believed the United States should not involve itself in the politics of Latin American nations unless they threatened the United States.

Woodrow Wilson's New Freedom

When Woodrow Wilson took over the White House in March 1913, he promised a less expansionist approach to American foreign policy than Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft had pursued. Wilson did share the commonly held view that American values were superior to those of the rest of the world, that democracy was the best system to promote peace and stability, and that the United States should continue to actively pursue economic markets abroad. But he proposed an idealistic foreign policy based on morality, rather than American self-interest, and felt that American interference in another nation's affairs should occur only when the circumstances rose to the level of a moral imperative.

Wilson appointed former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, a noted anti-imperialist and proponent of world peace, as his Secretary of State. Bryan undertook his new assignment with great vigor, encouraging nations around the world to sign "cooling off treaties," under which they agreed to resolve international disputes through talks, not war, and to submit any grievances to an international commission. Bryan also negotiated friendly relations with Colombia, including a $25 million apology for Roosevelt's actions during the Panamanian Revolution, and worked to establish effective self-government in the Philippines in preparation for the eventual American withdrawal. Even with Bryan's support, however, Wilson found that it was much harder than he anticipated to keep the United States out of world affairs. In reality, the United States was interventionist in areas where its interests—direct or indirect—were threatened.

Wilson’s greatest break from his predecessors occurred in Asia, where he abandoned Taft’s “dollar diplomacy,” a foreign policy that essentially used the power of US economic dominance as a threat to gain favorable terms. Instead, Wilson revived diplomatic efforts to keep Japanese interference there at a minimum. But as World War I, also known as the Great War, began to unfold, and European nations largely abandoned their imperialistic interests in order to marshal their forces for self-defense, Japan demanded that China succumb to a Japanese protectorate over their entire nation. In 1917, William Jennings Bryan’s successor as Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, signed the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which recognized Japanese control over the Manchurian region of China in exchange for Japan’s promise not to exploit the war to gain a greater foothold in the rest of the country.

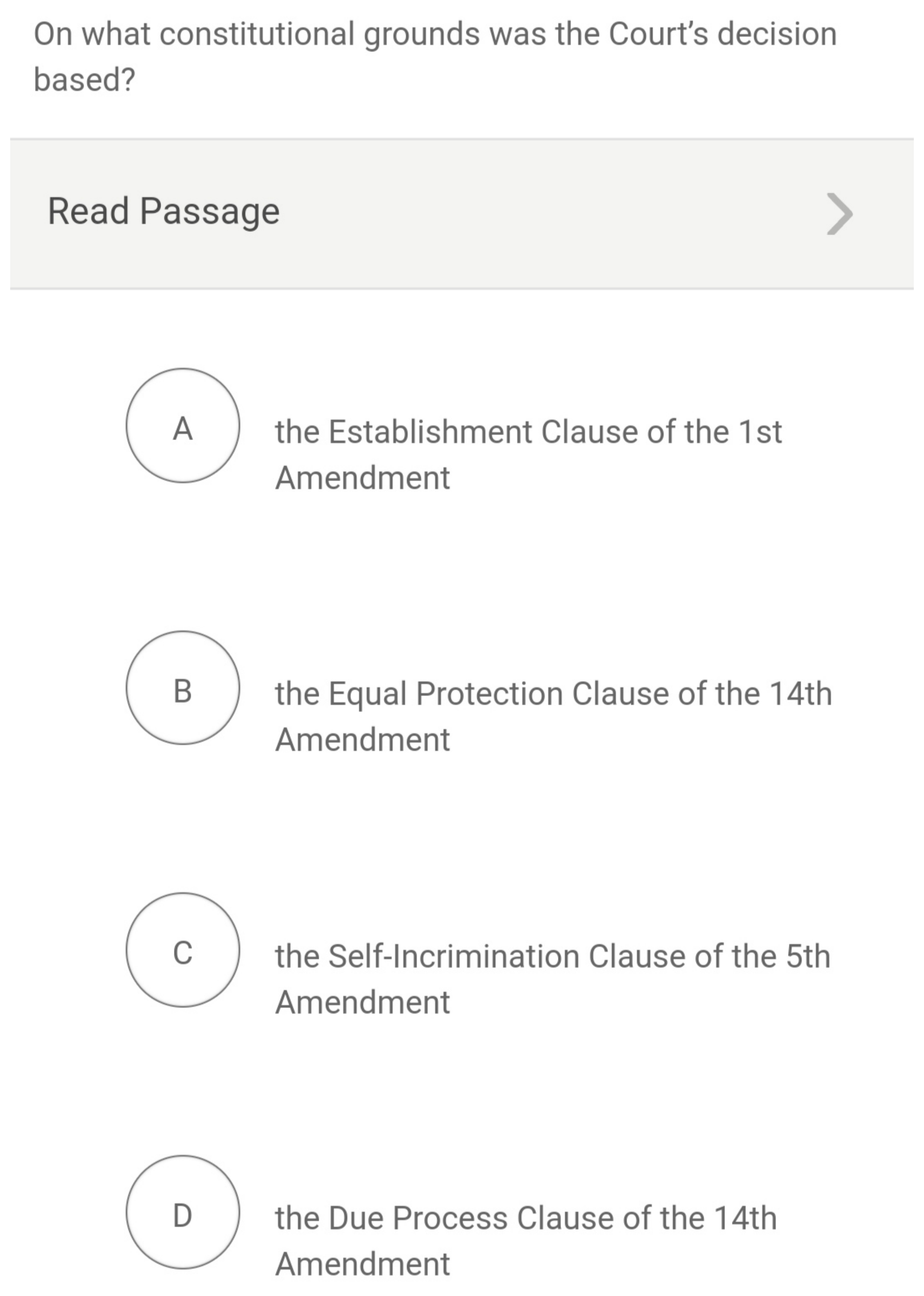
Furthering his goal of reducing overseas interventions, Wilson had promised not to rely on the Roosevelt Corollary, Theodore Roosevelt's explicit policy that the United States could involve itself in Latin American politics whenever it felt that the countries in the Western Hemisphere needed policing. Once president, however, Wilson again found that it was more difficult to avoid American interventionism in practice than in rhetoric. Indeed, Wilson intervened more in Western Hemisphere affairs than either Taft or Roosevelt. In 1915, when a revolution in Haiti resulted in the murder of the Haitian president and threatened the safety of New York banking interests in the country, Wilson sent over three hundred US Marines to establish order. Subsequently, the United States assumed control over the island's foreign policy as well as its financial administration. One year later, in 1916, Wilson again sent marines to Hispaniola, this time to the Dominican Republic, to ensure prompt payment of a debt that nation owed. In 1917, Wilson sent troops to Cuba to protect American-owned sugar plantations from attacks by Cuban rebels; this time, the troops remained for four years.

Wilson's most noted foreign policy foray prior to World War I focused on Mexico, where rebel general Victoriano Huerta had seized control from a previous rebel government just weeks before Wilson's inauguration. Wilson refused to recognize Huerta's government, instead choosing to make an example of Mexico by demanding that they hold democratic elections and establish laws based on the moral principles he espoused. Officially, Wilson supported Venustiano Carranza, who opposed Huerta's military control of the country. When American intelligence learned of a German ship allegedly preparing to deliver weapons to Huerta's forces, Wilson ordered the US Navy to land forces at Veracruz to stop the shipment.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The Roosevelt Corollary was based on President Theodore Roosevelt’s belief that the United States had every right to intervene in the politics of the nations of the Western Hemisphere whenever he deemed it appropriate. As stated in the passage, “ . . . the Roosevelt Corollary, Theodore Roosevelt’s explicit policy that the United States could involve itself in Latin American politics whenever it felt that the countries in the Western Hemisphere needed policing.”



On what constitutional grounds was the Court's decision based?

- A the Establishment Clause of the 1st Amendment
- B the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment
- C the Self-Incrimination Clause of the 5th Amendment
- D the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment

Excerpt from *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 1964

Logically, in a society ostensibly grounded on representative government, it would seem reasonable that a majority of the people of a State could elect a majority of that State's legislators. To conclude differently, and to sanction minority control of state legislative bodies, would appear to deny majority rights in a way that far surpasses any possible denial of minority rights that might otherwise be thought to result.

Since legislatures are responsible for enacting laws by which all citizens are to be governed, they should be bodies which are collectively responsive to the popular will. And the concept of equal protection has been traditionally viewed as requiring the uniform treatment of persons standing in the same relation to the governmental action questioned or challenged.

With respect to the allocation of legislative representation, all voters, as citizens of a State, stand in the same relation regardless of where they live. Any suggested criteria for the differentiation of citizens are insufficient to justify any discrimination, as to the weight of their votes, unless relevant to the permissible purposes of legislative apportionment.

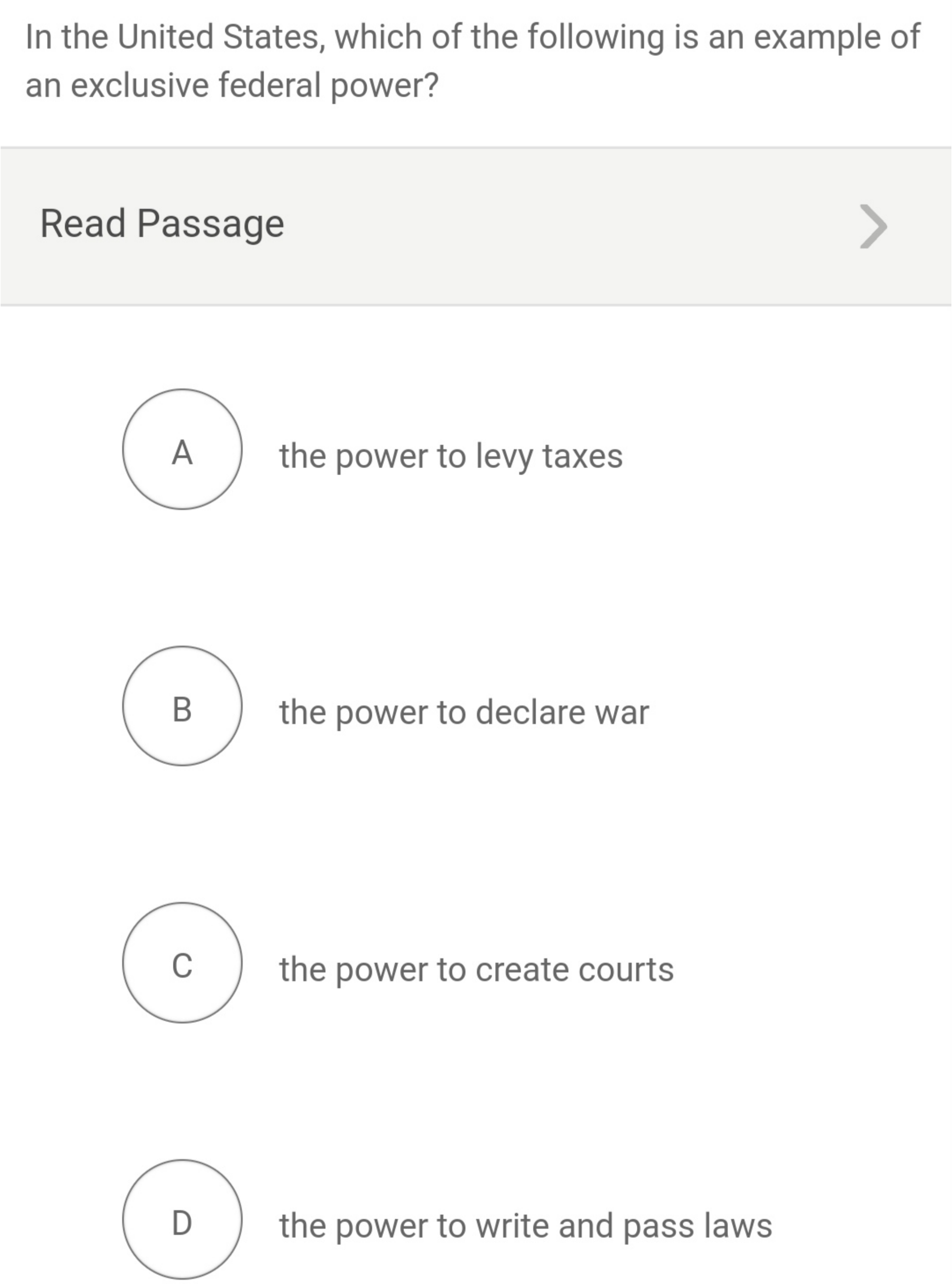
Since the achieving of fair and effective representation for all citizens is concededly the basic aim of legislative apportionment, we conclude that the Equal Protection Clause guarantees the opportunity for equal participation by all voters in the election of state legislators. Diluting the weight of votes because of place of residence impairs basic constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment just as much as invidious discriminations based upon factors such as race . . . or economic status. . . .

Our constitutional system amply provides for the protection of minorities by means other than giving them majority control of state legislatures. And the democratic ideals of equality and majority rule, which have served this Nation so well in the past, are hardly of any less significance for the present and the future.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

“Since the achieving of fair and effective representation for all citizens is concededly the basic aim of legislative apportionment, we conclude that **the Equal Protection Clause** guarantees the opportunity for equal participation by all voters in the election of state legislators. Diluting the weight of votes because of place of residence impairs basic constitutional rights **under the Fourteenth Amendment** just as much as invidious discriminations based upon factors such as race . . . ” This means that each person’s vote should have an equal weight, and that if this is not so it is a violation of the rights of the citizens whose votes carry less weight. The other answer choices are not mentioned in the passage.



In the United States, which of the following is an example of an exclusive federal power?

Read Passage ›

- Ⓐ the power to levy taxes
- Ⓑ the power to declare war
- Ⓒ the power to create courts
- Ⓓ the power to write and pass laws

Exclusive, Concurrent, and Reserved Powers

Exclusive federal powers are powers within a federal system of government that each constituent political unit (such as a state or province) is absolutely or conditionally prohibited from exercising. That is, either a constituent political unit may never exercise these powers, or may only do so with the consent of the federal government.

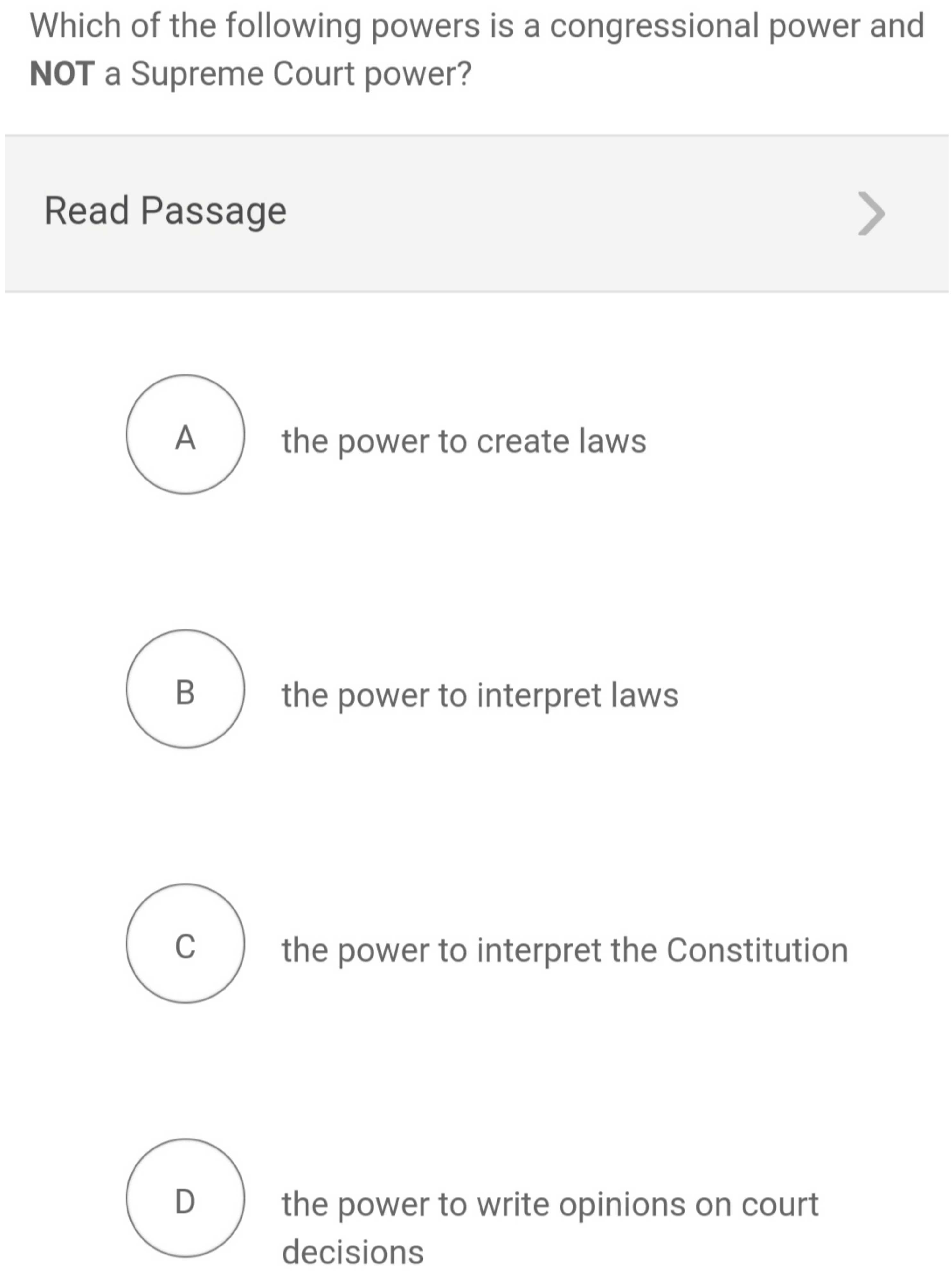
These powers are contrasted with concurrent powers, which are shared by both the federal government and each constituent political unit. They are also contrasted with powers belonging exclusively to each constituent political unit, sometimes called states' rights.

According to US law, reserved powers (i.e. states' rights) belong exclusively to each state. They are distinct from the enumerated powers that are listed in the Constitution of the United States, which include both concurrent powers and exclusive federal powers.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Only the federal government, acting through Congress, may declare war. The Constitution reserves most of the powers associated with foreign affairs to one branch or another of the federal government. On the other hand, state legislatures possess the power to pass laws within their own states. Similarly, states are imbued with the ability to levy their own taxes and establish their own courts.



Which of the following powers is a congressional power and **NOT** a Supreme Court power?

A the power to create laws

B the power to interpret laws

C the power to interpret the Constitution

D the power to write opinions on court decisions

Checks and Balances in the US Constitution

Legislative

- writes and enacts laws
- enacts taxes, authorizes borrowing, and sets the budget
- has sole power to declare war
- may start investigations, especially against the executive branch
- the Senate considers presidential appointments of judges and executive department heads
- the Senate ratifies treaties
- the House of Representatives may impeach, and the Senate may remove, executive and judicial officers
- sets up federal courts except for the Supreme Court, and sets the number of justices on the Supreme Court
- may override presidential vetoes

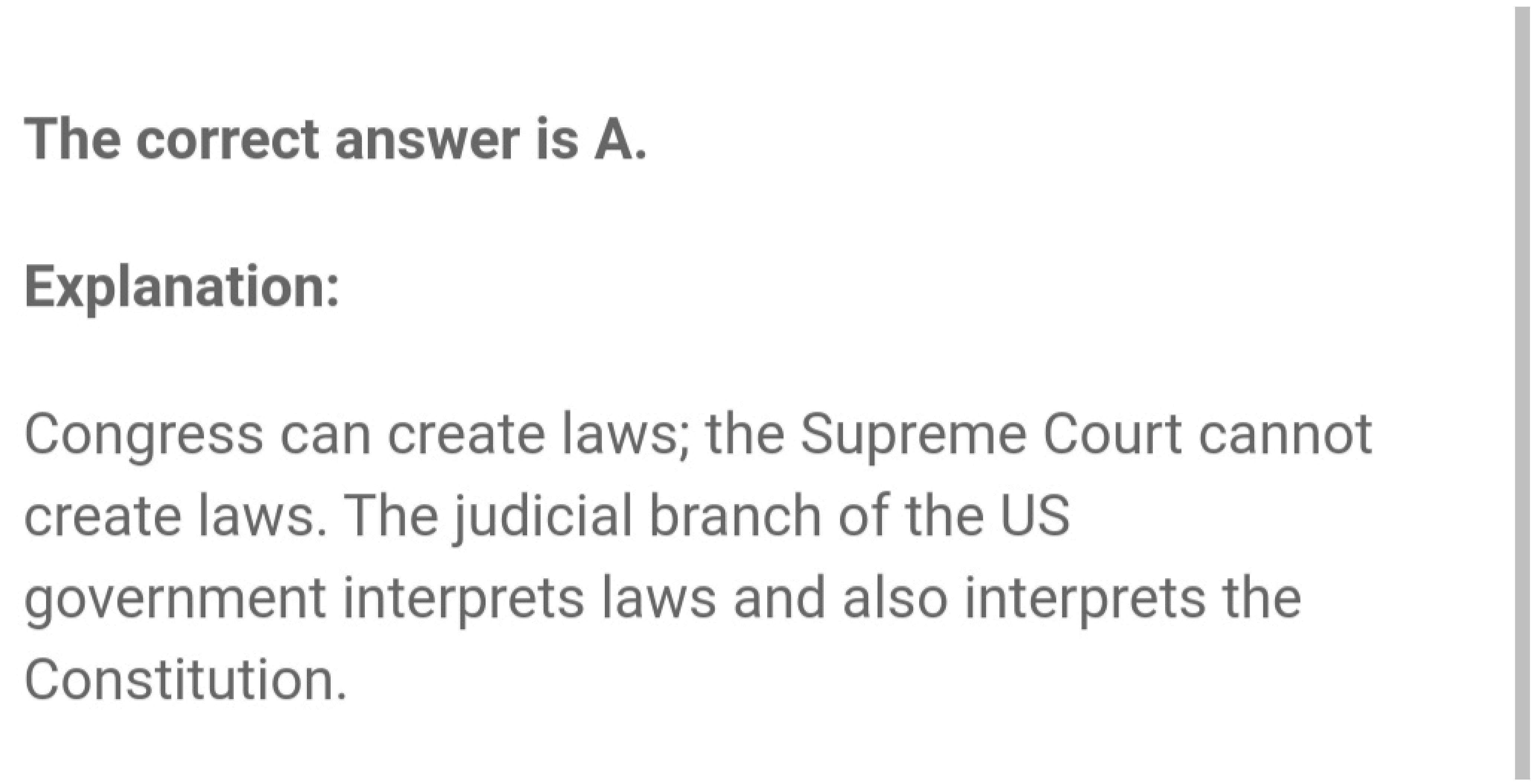
Executive

- may veto laws
- vice president presides over the Senate
- wages war at the direction of Congress (Congress makes the rules for the military)
- makes decrees or declarations (for example, declaring a state of emergency) and promulgates lawful regulations and executive orders
- influences other branches of its agenda with the State of the Union address.
- appoints judges and executive department heads has the power to grant pardons to convicted persons, except in cases of impeachment
- executes and enforces orders of the court through federal law enforcement

Judicial

- determines which laws Congress intended to apply to any given case
- determines whether a law is unconstitutional. (The power of judicial review is not expressly granted in the Constitution, but was held by the judiciary to be implicit in the constitutional structure in Marbury v. Madison(1803).)
- determines how Congress meant the law to apply to disputes
- determines how a law acts to determine the disposition of prisoners
- determines how a law acts to compel testimony and the production of evidence
- determines how laws should be interpreted to assure uniform policies in a top-down fashion via the appeals process, but gives discretion in individual cases to low-level judges. (The amount of discretion depends upon the standard of review, determined by the type of case in question.)

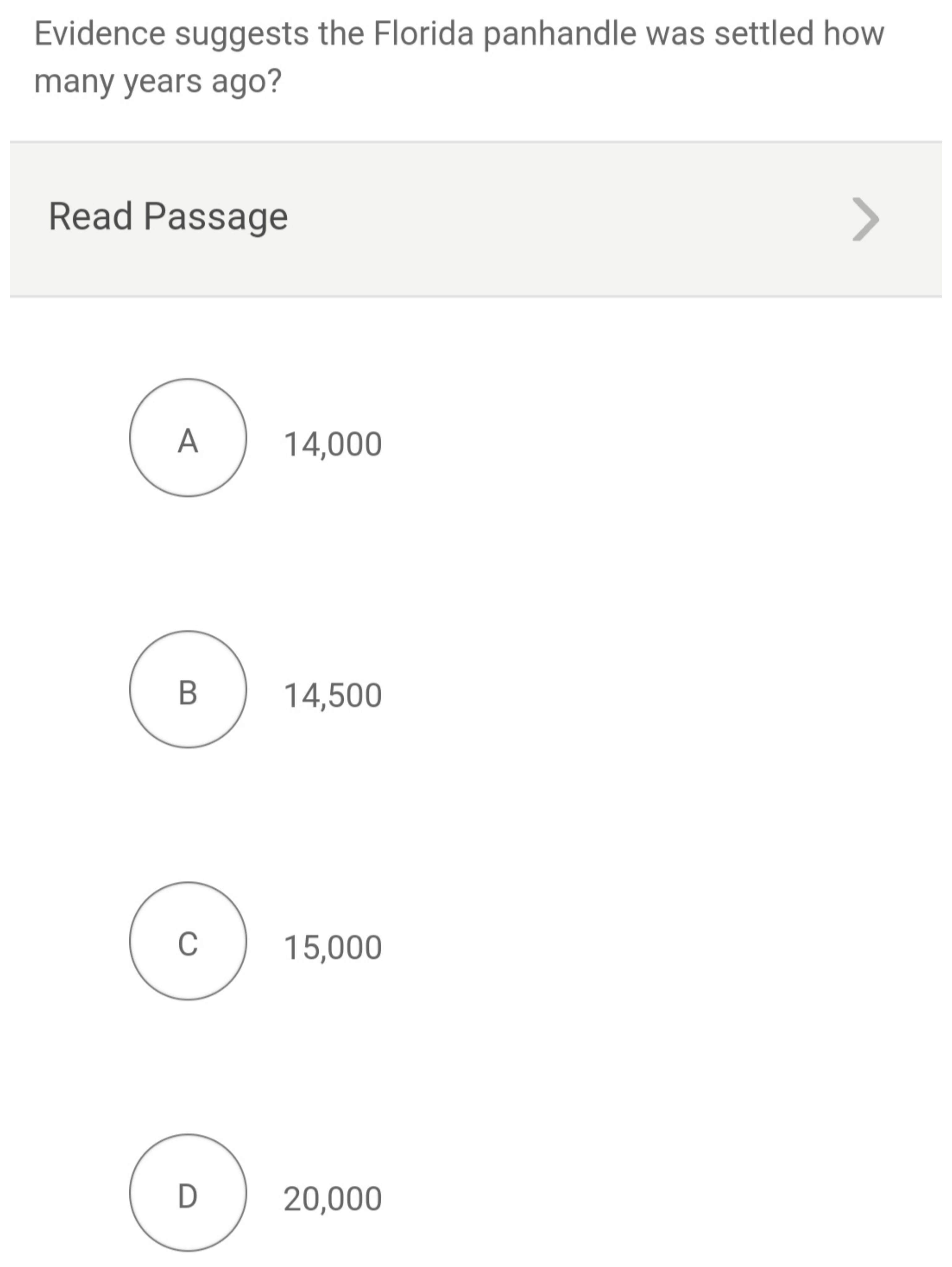
  polices its own members



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Congress can create laws; the Supreme Court cannot create laws. The judicial branch of the US government interprets laws and also interprets the Constitution.



Evidence suggests the Florida panhandle was settled how many years ago?

Read Passage ›

A 14,000

B 14,500

C 15,000

D 20,000

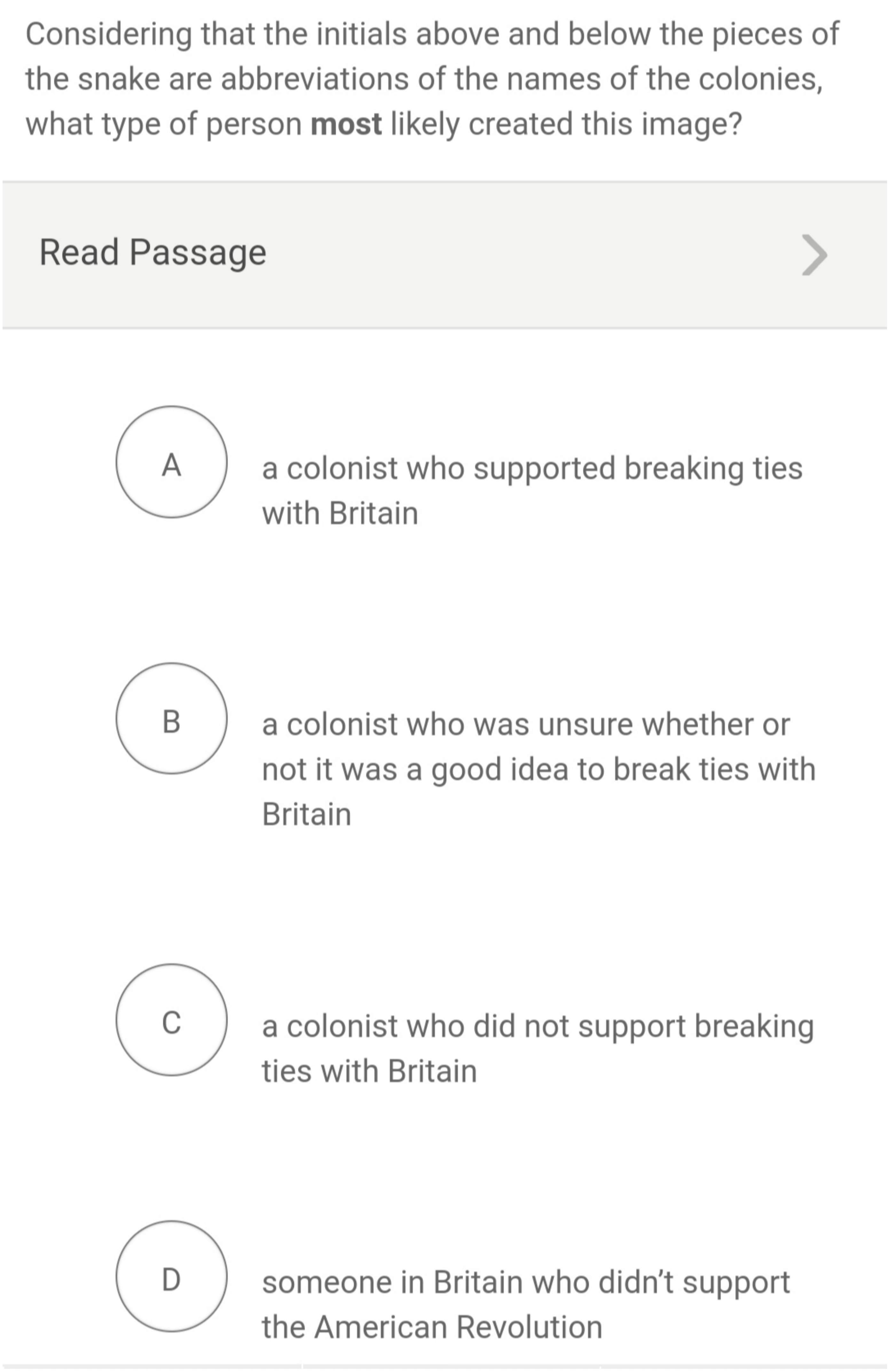
The New World

The last global ice age trapped much of the world's water in enormous continental glaciers. Twenty thousand years ago, ice sheets, some a mile thick, extended across North America as far south as modern-day Illinois. With so much of the world's water captured in these massive ice sheets, global sea levels were much lower, and a land bridge connected Asia and North America across the Bering Strait. Between twelve and twenty thousand years ago, Native ancestors crossed the ice, waters, and exposed lands between the continents of Asia and America. These mobile hunter-gatherers traveled in small bands, exploiting vegetable, animal, and marine resources into the Beringian tundra at the northwestern edge of North America. DNA evidence suggests that these ancestors paused—for perhaps 15,000 years—in the expansive region between Asia and America. Other ancestors crossed the seas and voyaged along the Pacific coast, traveling along riverways and settling where local ecosystems permitted. Glacial sheets receded around fourteen thousand years ago, opening a corridor to warmer climates and new resources. Some ancestral communities migrated south and eastward. Evidence found at Monte Verde, a site in modern-day Chile, suggests human activity began there at least 14,500 years ago. Similar evidence hints at human settlement in the Florida panhandle at the same time.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Evidence suggests the Florida panhandle was settled 14,500 years ago. According to the passage, “Evidence found at Monte Verde, a site in modern-day Chile, suggests human activity began there at least **14,500 years ago**. Similar evidence hints at human **settlement in the Florida panhandle at the same time**.” The other time frames offered as answer choices refer to separate events discussed in the passage.



Considering that the initials above and below the pieces of the snake are abbreviations of the names of the colonies, what type of person **most** likely created this image?

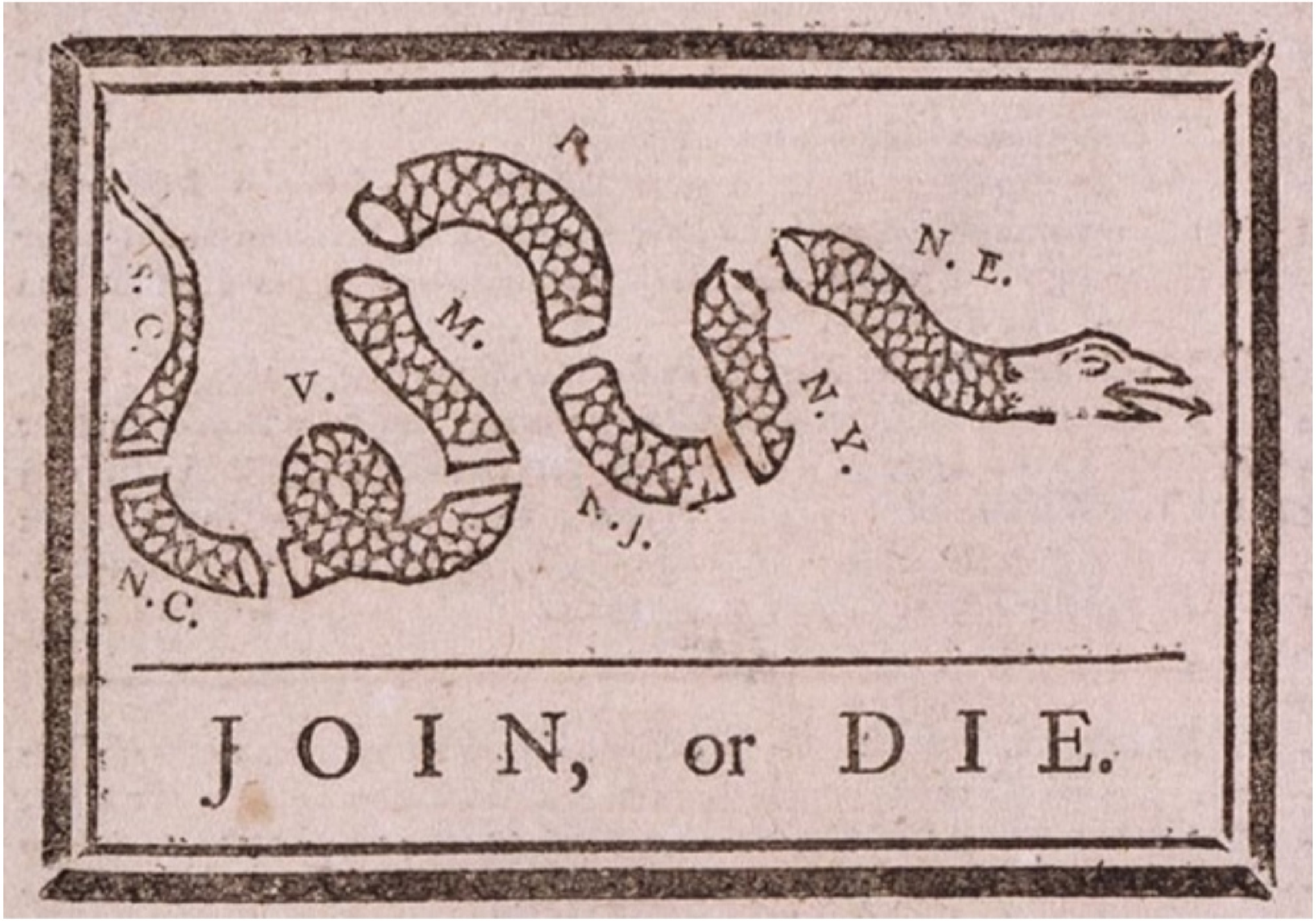
Ⓐ a colonist who supported breaking ties with Britain

Ⓑ a colonist who was unsure whether or not it was a good idea to break ties with Britain

Ⓒ a colonist who did not support breaking ties with Britain

Ⓓ someone in Britain who didn’t support the American Revolution

An Image from the American Revolution


S.C.
N.C.
V.
M.
P.
N.J.
N.Y.
N.E.
JOIN, or DIE.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Because the image implies that if the colonies do not join together for independence, they will be cut up like the snake and, therefore, die, it can be inferred that someone who supported the American Revolution created the image. It is a pro-independence image.

According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a possible result of a transition to low carbon dioxide emissions?

Read Passage

A improved energy security

B lower cancer rates

C a reduction in geopolitical factors

D assistance in reducing the effects of climate change

Solar Power in Cuba

Increased employment and enhanced use of renewable energy sources could be considered as the beginning of a third “Industrial Revolution.” The transition to a low carbon dioxide emission permits a momentous turning point in the fight against climate change, improving energy security, and last but not least, significantly reducing geopolitical implications. The increase in renewable energy sources constitutes a guideline for energy policy in Cuba. Thus, programs for the construction of small hydropower plants, plant cells and photovoltaic panels, and solar thermal energy systems for various services should be developed.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Cancer rates are never mentioned in the passage, but the other three factors are mentioned.

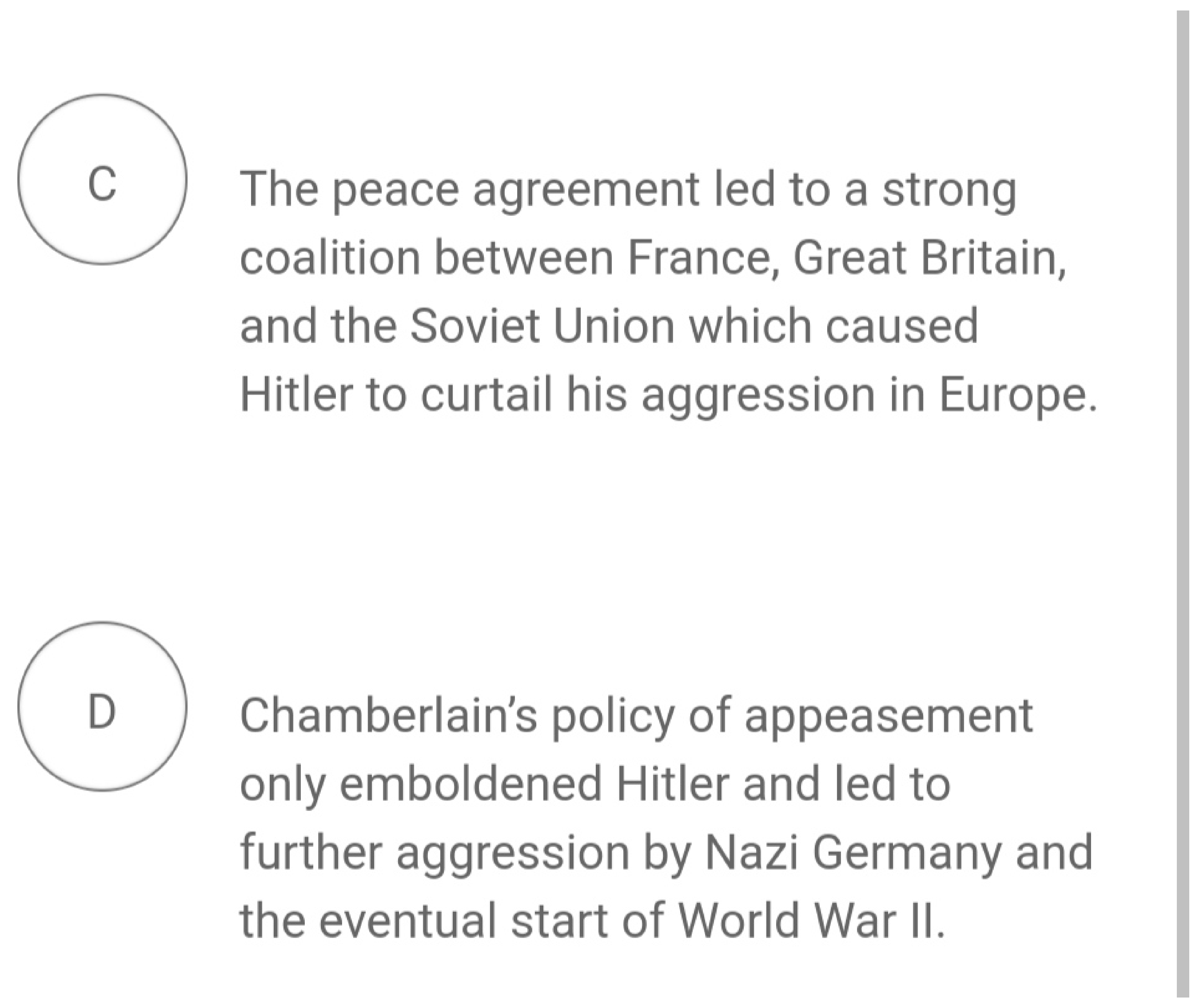
“The transition to a low carbon dioxide emission permits a **momentous turning point in the fight against climate change, improving energy security, and last but not least, significantly reducing geopolitical implications**.”

Neville Chamberlain returned to England in 1938, following the signing of the Munich Agreement with Hitler, proclaiming “peace in our time.” Which statement **best** describes the result of Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement toward Hitler and Nazi Germany?

Read Passage >

○ A The peace agreement resulted in relieving tensions in Europe and establishing peace between Germany and the allied nations.

○ B Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement proved to be the right approach as Hitler was satisfied with uniting Germany with Austria and the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.



C The peace agreement led to a strong coalition between France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union which caused Hitler to curtail his aggression in Europe.

D Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement only emboldened Hitler and led to further aggression by Nazi Germany and the eventual start of World War II.

Neville Chamberlain’s Policy of Appeasement

World War I was won by Britain and its allies at a terrible human and financial cost, creating a sentiment that wars should be avoided at all costs. The League of Nations was founded with the idea that nations could resolve their differences peacefully. As with many in Europe who had witnessed the horrors of the First World War and its aftermath, United Kingdom Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was committed to peace. The theory was that dictatorships arose where peoples had grievances, and that by removing the source of these grievances, the dictatorship would become less aggressive. His attempts to deal with Nazi Germany through diplomatic channels and quell any sign of dissent from within, particularly from Churchill, were called by Chamberlain “the general policy of appeasement.”

Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement emerged from the failures of the League of Nations and of collective security. The League of Nations was set up in the aftermath of World War I in the hope that international cooperation and collective resistance to aggression might prevent another war. Members of the League were entitled to assist other members if they came under attack. The policy of collective security ran in parallel with measures to achieve international disarmament and where possible was based on economic sanctions against an aggressor. It appeared ineffectual when confronted by the aggression of dictators, notably Germany’s Remilitarization of the Rhineland and Italian leader Benito Mussolini ‘s invasion of Abyssinia.

The first European crisis of Chamberlain's premiership was over the German annexation of Austria. Informed of Germany's objectives, Chamberlain's government decided it was unable to stop these events and acquiesced to what later became known as the *Anschluss* of March 1938. Although the victorious Allies of World War I had prohibited the union of Austria and Germany, their reaction to the *Anschluss* was mild. Even the strongest voices against annexation, those of Fascist Italy, France, and Britain, were not backed by force. In the House of Commons Chamberlain said that "The hard fact is that nothing could have arrested what has actually happened [in Austria] unless this country and other countries had been prepared to use force." The international reaction to the events of March 12, 1938, led Hitler to conclude that he could use even more aggressive tactics in his plan to expand the Third Reich.

The second crisis came over the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia, home to a large ethnic German minority. Under the guise of seeking self-determination for the Sudeten Germans, Hitler planned to launch a war of aggression on October 1, 1938. In an effort to defuse the looming crisis, Chamberlain followed a strategy of pressuring Prague to make concessions to the ethnic Germans while warning Berlin about the dangers of war.

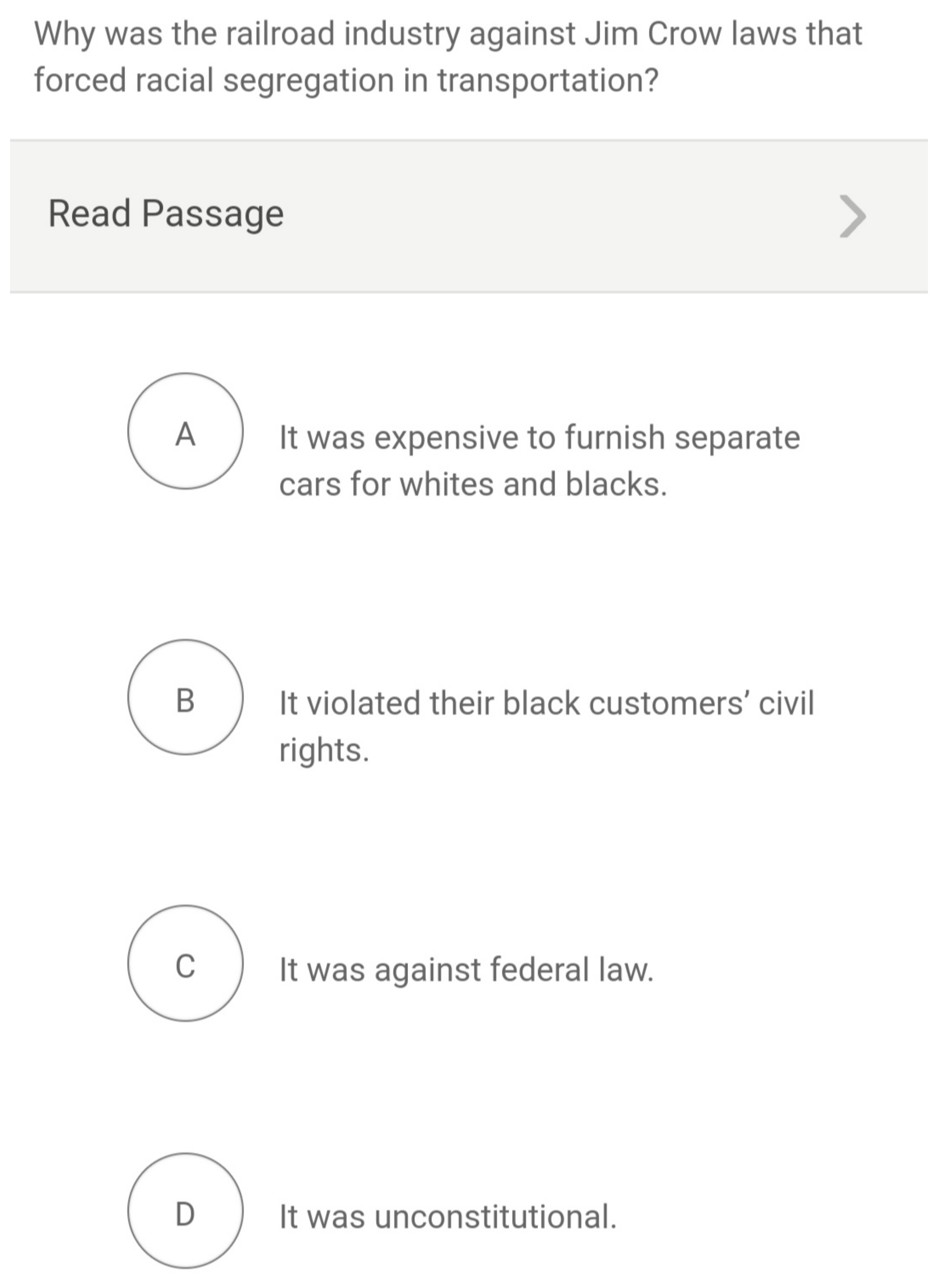
Out of these attitudes grew what is known as the Munich Agreement, signed on September 30, 1938, a settlement permitting Nazi Germany's annexation of portions of Czechoslovakia along the country's borders mainly inhabited by German speakers. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the future of the Sudetenland in the face of ethnic demands made by Adolf Hitler. The agreement was signed by Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Sudetenland was of immense strategic importance to Czechoslovakia, as most of its border defenses and banks were situated there along with heavy industrial districts. Because the state of Czechoslovakia was not invited to the conference, it considered itself betrayed and refers to this agreement as the "Munich Betrayal."

Czechoslovakia was informed by Britain and France that it could either resist Nazi Germany alone or submit to the prescribed annexations. The Czechoslovak government, realizing the hopelessness of fighting the Nazis alone, reluctantly capitulated and agreed to abide by the agreement. The settlement gave Germany the Sudetenland starting October 10 and de facto control over the rest of Czechoslovakia as long as Hitler promised to go no further. On September 30 after some rest, Chamberlain went to Hitler and asked him to sign a peace treaty between the United Kingdom and Germany. After Hitler's interpreter translated it for him, he happily agreed.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement towards German aggression in the 1930’s emboldened Hitler and led to further aggression. Hitler promised to go no further after signing the peace treaty in 1938, but in 1939 Hitler invaded Poland which triggered the start of World War II.



Why was the railroad industry against Jim Crow laws that forced racial segregation in transportation?

A It was expensive to furnish separate cars for whites and blacks.

B It violated their black customers’ civil rights.

C It was against federal law.

D It was unconstitutional.

Plessy v. *Ferguson* (1896)

During the era of Reconstruction, black Americans' political rights were affirmed by three constitutional amendments and numerous laws passed by Congress. Racial discrimination was attacked on a particularly broad front by the Civil Rights Act of 1875. This legislation made it a crime for an individual to deny "the full and equal enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color."

In 1883, the Supreme Court struck down the 1875 act, ruling that the 14th Amendment did not give Congress the authority to prevent discrimination by private individuals. Victims of racial discrimination were told to seek relief not from the Federal Government, but from the states. Unfortunately, state governments were passing legislation that codified inequality between the races. Laws requiring the establishment of separate schools for children of each race were most common; however, segregation was soon extended to encompass most public and semi-public facilities.

Beginning with the passage of an 1887 Florida law, states began to require that railroads furnish separate accommodations for each race. These measures were unpopular with the railway companies that bore the expense of adding Jim Crow cars. Segregation of the railroads was even more objectionable to black citizens, who saw it as a further step toward the total repudiation of three constitutional amendments. When such a bill was proposed before the Louisiana legislature in 1890, the articulate black community of New Orleans protested vigorously. Nonetheless, despite the presence of 16 black legislators in the state assembly, the law was passed. It required either separate passenger coaches or partitioned coaches to provide segregated accommodations for each race. Passengers were required to sit in the appropriate areas or face a $25 fine or a 20-day jail sentence. Black nurses attending white children were permitted to ride in white compartments, however.

In 1891, a group of concerned young black men of New Orleans formed the “Citizens’ Committee to Test the Constitutionality of the Separate Car Law.” They raised money and engaged Albion W. Tourgée, a prominent Radical Republican author, and politician, as their lawyer. On May 15, 1892, the Louisiana State Supreme Court decided in favor of the Pullman Company’s claim that the law was unconstitutional as it applied to interstate travel. Encouraged, the committee decided to press a test case on intrastate travel. With the cooperation of the East Louisiana Railroad, on June 7, 1892, Homer Plessy, a mulatto ($\frac{7}{8}$ white), seated himself in a white compartment, was challenged by the conductor and was arrested and charged with violating the state law. In the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, Tourgée argued that the law requiring “separate but equal accommodations” was unconstitutional. When Judge John H. Ferguson ruled against him, Plessy applied to the State Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition and certiorari. Although the court upheld the state law, it granted Plessy’s petition for a writ of error that would enable him to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

As stated in the passage, “Beginning with the passage of an 1887 Florida law, states began to require that railroads furnish separate accommodations for each race. These measures were unpopular with the railway companies that bore the expense of adding Jim Crow cars.”

Why does Hamilton reference the Lycian confederacy?

I. to show that proportion representation can be effective in a confederate republic
II. to show that equal representation is necessary for a confederate republic
III. to show that federal interference in local government cannot work
IV. to show that a strong federal government can function as part of a confederate republic

Read Passage ›

Ⓐ I only

Ⓑ II and IV

Ⓒ I and IV

Ⓓ III only

The Federalist Papers, No. 9 by Alexander Hamilton

A distinction, more subtle than accurate, has been raised between a CONFEDERACY and a CONSOLIDATION of the States. The essential characteristic of the first is said to be, the restriction of its authority to the members in their collective capacities, without reaching to the individuals of whom they are composed. It is contended that the national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal administration. An exact equality of suffrage between the members has also been insisted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government. These positions are, in the main, arbitrary; they are supported neither by principle nor precedent. It has indeed happened, that governments of this kind have generally operated in the manner which the distinction taken notice of, supposes to be inherent in their nature; but there have been in most of them extensive exceptions to the practice, which serve to prove, as far as example will go, that there is no absolute rule on the subject. And it will be clearly shown in the course of this investigation that as far as the principle contended for has prevailed, it has been the cause of incurable disorder and imbecility in the government.

The definition of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC seems simply to be 'an assemblage of societies,' or an association of two or more states into one state. The extent, modifications, and objects of the federal authority are mere matters of discretion. So long as the separate organization of the members be not abolished; so long as it exists, by a constitutional necessity, for local purposes; though it should be in perfect subordination to the general authority of the union, it would still be, in fact and in theory, an association of states, or a confederacy. The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State governments, makes them constituent parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of sovereign power. This fully corresponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a federal government.

In the Lycian confederacy, which consisted of twenty-three CITIES or republics, the largest were entitled to THREE votes in the COMMON COUNCIL, those of the middle class to TWO, and the smallest to ONE. The COMMON COUNCIL had the appointment of all the judges and magistrates of the respective CITIES. This was certainly the most, delicate species of interference in their internal administration; for if there be any thing that seems exclusively appropriated to the local jurisdictions, it is the appointment of their own officers. Yet Montesquieu, speaking of this association, says: 'Were I to give a model of an excellent Confederate Republic, it would be that of Lycia.' Thus we perceive that the distinctions insisted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian; and we shall be led to conclude, that they are the novel refinements of an erroneous theory.

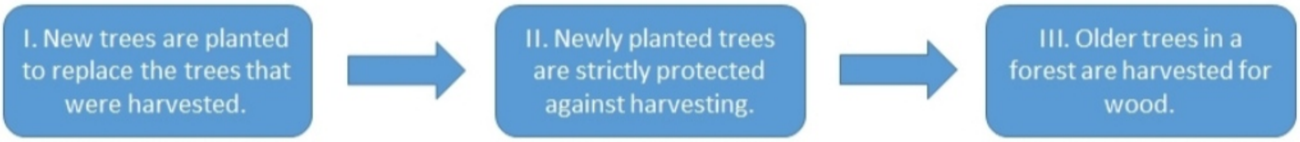
The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

According to the passage, opponents of the Constitution felt equal representation and a complete restriction of federal interference in state affairs were absolutely "essential" to a confederate republic. Hamilton spends most of the passage dismissing these concerns, believing that the specifics of "federal authority are mere matters of discretion."

As a final counter to the claims of his opponents, Hamilton references the Lycian confederacy. He notes that the confederacy involved **proportional representation**, and the **national government possessed the power to appoint all local officials**. These facts directly contradict the claims of his opponents since the Lycian government was considered "**an excellent Confederate Republic**."

Select the correct ordering of the events to illustrate the concept of sustainability.


I. New trees are planted to replace the trees that were harvested.

II. Newly planted trees are strictly protected against harvesting.

III. Older trees in a forest are harvested for wood.

Read Passage >

A I, III, II

B II, III, I

C III, I, II

D III, II, I

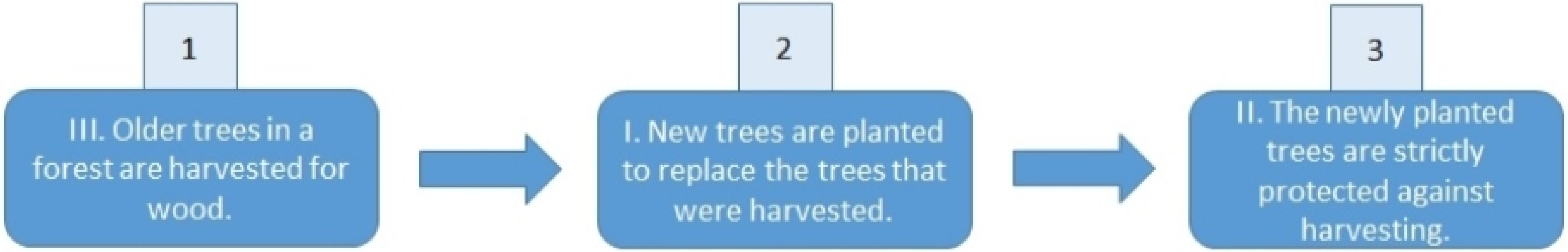
History of Sustainability

The concept of sustainability was originally coined in forestry, where it means never harvesting more than what the forest yields in new growth. The word *Nachhaltigkeit* (the German term for sustainability) was first used with this meaning in 1713. The concern with preserving natural resources for the future is perennial, of course: undoubtedly our Palaeolithic ancestors worried about their prey becoming extinct, and early farmers must have been apprehensive about maintaining soil fertility. Traditional beliefs enjoined thinking in terms of stewardship and concern for future generations, as expressed in the oft-quoted words of a Nigerian tribal chief who saw the community as consisting of “many dead, few living and countless others unborn.” Perhaps there have always been two opposing views of the relation between humankind and nature: one which stresses adaptation and harmony, and another which sees nature as something to be conquered. While this latter view may have been rather dominant in Western civilization at least in recent centuries, its counterpoint has never been absent.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

As stated in the passage, “The concept of sustainability . . . means never harvesting more than what the forest yields in new growth.” Therefore, the correct order is the following:



III. Older trees in a forest are harvested for wood.

I. New trees are planted to replace the trees that were harvested.

II. The newly planted trees are strictly protected against harvesting.

According to the author of the passage, why does militarism inevitably lead to conflict?

Read Passage >

- A Misunderstandings can trigger the use of military force.
- B Once countries develop strong militaries, they find a reason to use them to prove who is superior.
- C Economic competition leads to aggression by militaristic countries.
- D Militant factions within the government promote war in order to justify military spending.

Militarism – Causes of World War I

The major causes of “The Great War” or WWI (1914-1918) consist of four long-term causes and one short-term cause. The acronym M.A.N.I.A. can help with recalling the five major causes of WWI; they are Militarism, Alliances, Nationalism, Imperialism, and Assassination. Each of these topics played a significant role in the reasons why WWI would begin. Each cause will be defined, shown as a long or short-term cause, and specifics for why each term led to war.

Militarism:

Definition: The glorification of one’s military. The belief of a nation or its people to build and maintain a strong military, with the intention to use it whenever it is felt necessary.

Long/Short: Militarism was a long-term cause of the war; due to the length of time it takes a country to build its military to the strength necessary to wage a major war.

Specifics: Germany---Stemming from the invasion of German-speaking peoples lands near the Rhine River by Napoleon during the Napoleonic Wars and the Franco-Prussian War, Otto von Bismarck made it his goal to keep the unified German State prepared to defend itself against France. He felt that it was necessary to keep France isolated and weak at all cost. France---Understanding that Germany was building a large military, saw it as a necessity to in turn build a large military to protect themselves against the Germans. Thus, these two nations were building massive military strength to use against each other. The Germans were also threatening the British by building a large Navy, making the British feel insecure about their place amongst the world's elite navies for the first time in nearly a hundred years. Thus, the British would have to respond to this growing threat as well, by building a larger navy. Though these were not the only countries building and perfecting their arsenal, they were the most significant prior to the outbreak of WWI. It does not take long for these countries to find a reason to use their militaries against each other in an attempt to prove who is superior

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

According to the passage, “Though these [Britain, France, Germany] were not the only countries building and perfecting their arsenal, they were the most significant prior to the outbreak of WWI. It does not take long for these countries to find a reason to use their militaries against each other in an attempt to prove who is superior.”

How are US senators currently chosen?

A indirectly, by the House of Representatives

B indirectly, by their state legislatures

C directly, through elections held in congressional districts

D directly, through statewide elections

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution provides that senators shall be chosen by the legislature of the state they represent. This policy would remain the law of the land until May 31, 1913, when the 17th Amendment was certified following its ratification by the required number of states. This amendment provided for direct election of senators by the people of the state, a practice which continues today.

What was Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara’s reasoning for forming a task force to write the Pentagon Papers?

Read Passage

A He wanted to create a written record of the war that future administrations could study.

B He wanted to discredit President Johnson so he would not run for president in 1968.

Ⓒ He wanted to use it as the basis for a book he wanted to write after he resigned as secretary of defense.

Ⓓ He wanted to give a government contract to a friend of his.

The Pentagon Papers

The *Pentagon Papers, officially titled United States – Vietnam Relations, 1945–1967: A Study Prepared by the Department of Defense*, is a United States Department of Defense history of the United States' political and military involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1967. The papers were released by Daniel Ellsberg, who had worked on the study; they were first brought to the attention of the public on the front page of *The New York Times* in 1971. A 1996 article in *The New York Times* said that the *Pentagon Papers* had demonstrated, among other things, that the Johnson Administration "systematically lied, not only to the public but also to Congress".

More specifically, the papers revealed that the US had secretly enlarged the scope of its actions in the Vietnam War with the bombings of nearby Cambodia and Laos, coastal raids on North Vietnam, and Marine Corps attacks, none of which were reported in the mainstream media.

For his disclosure of the *Pentagon Papers*, Ellsberg was initially charged with conspiracy, espionage, and theft of government property, but the charges were later dismissed after prosecutors investigating the Watergate scandal discovered that the staff members in the Nixon White House had ordered the so-called White House Plumbers to engage in unlawful efforts to discredit Ellsberg.

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara created the Vietnam Study Task Force on June 17, 1967, for the purpose of writing an "encyclopedic history of the Vietnam War." McNamara claimed that he wanted to leave a written record for historians, to prevent policy errors in future administrations. McNamara neglected to inform either President Lyndon Johnson or Secretary of State Dean Rusk about the study. One report claimed that McNamara planned to give the work to his friend Robert F. Kennedy, who sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968. McNamara later denied this, although he admitted that he should have informed Johnson and Rusk.

The *Papers* revealed that the United States had expanded its war with the bombing of Cambodia and Laos, coastal raids on North Vietnam, and Marine Corps attacks, none of which had been reported by the American media. The most damaging revelations in the papers revealed that four administrations (Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson), had misled the public regarding their intentions. For example, the Eisenhower administration actively worked against the Geneva Accords. The John F. Kennedy administration knew of plans to overthrow South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem before his death in a November 1963 coup. President Johnson had decided to expand the war while promising "we seek no wider war" during his 1964 presidential campaign, including plans to bomb North Vietnam well before the 1964 Election. President Johnson had been outspoken against doing so during the election and claimed that his opponent Barry Goldwater was the one that wanted to bomb North Vietnam.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara wanted to provide a written record of the war that future administrations could reference to avoid mistakes in the future. As stated in the passage, “Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara created the Vietnam Study Task Force on June 17, 1967, for the purpose of writing an ‘encyclopedic history of the Vietnam War.’ McNamara claimed that he wanted to leave a written record for historians, to prevent policy errors in future administrations.”

What is the cartoonist attempting to depict with this cartoon?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ Nationalism is a risky proposition for the world powers seated at the table.

Ⓑ Imperialism could lead to conflict between these world powers.

Ⓒ The United States is holding all the cards when it comes to military power.

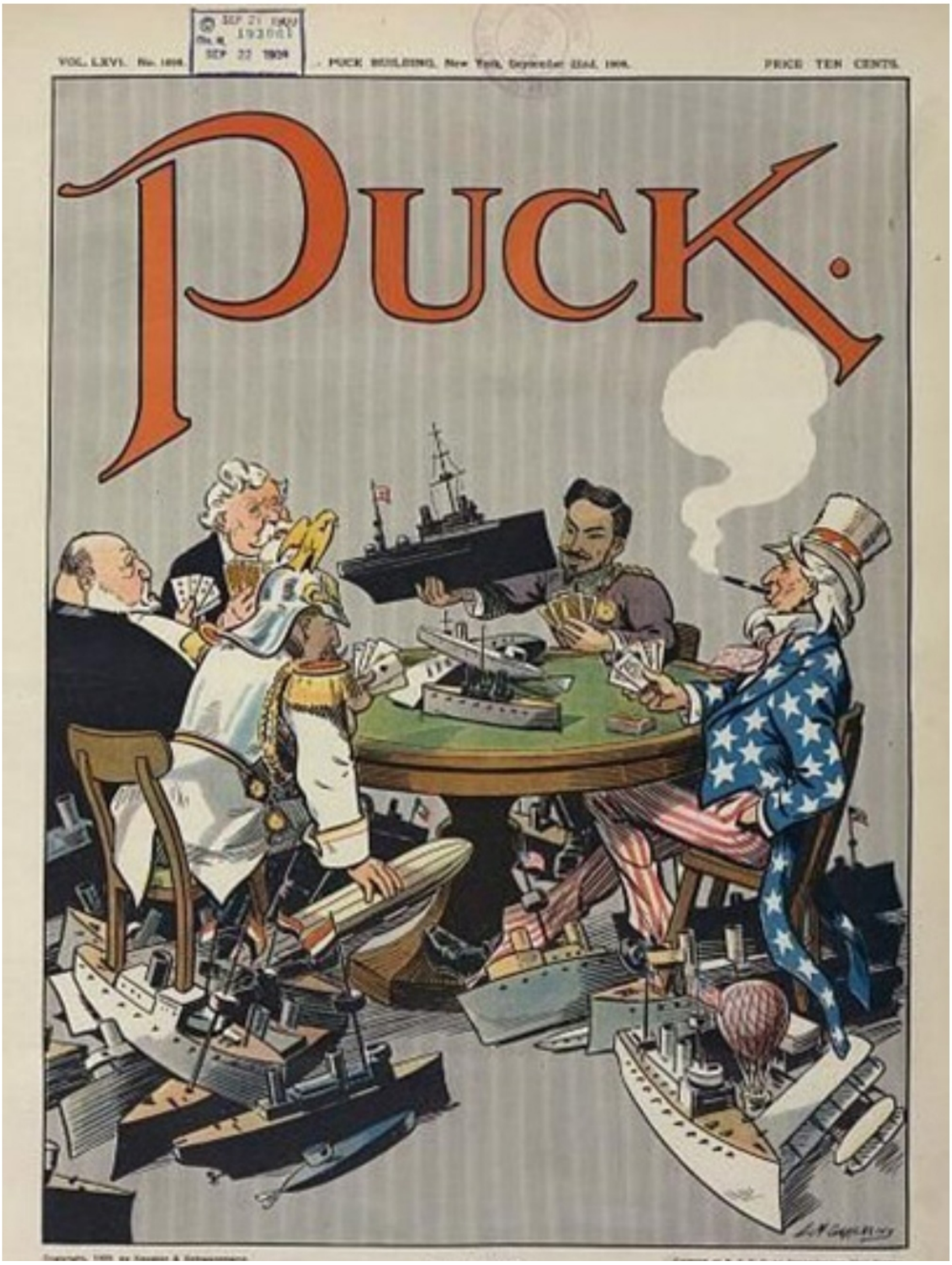
Ⓓ Naval militarism is a risky high stakes poker game being played out by these world powers.

Bidding War for a Naval Military Presence, 1909

No Limit

Caption: Emperor of Japan “I see your cruisers and raise you a dreadnought!”

Summary: Illustration shows a high-stakes poker game with Uncle Sam, William II, the German Emperor, Meiji, the Emperor of Japan, Emile Loubet, of France, and Edward VII, King of Great Britain; the emperor of Japan is raising the bid by one battleship.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The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The cartoon depicts Uncle Sam and the leaders of Japan, France, Russia, and Great Britain involved in a “no limit” poker game where the stakes are an ever-increasing arsenal of naval warships. This naval military buildup is a risky proposition for these countries and the rest of the world.

What was the ultimate result of this high-stakes game of poker being played by world powers in 1909?

Read Passage >

A World War I

B World War II

C the Communist Revolution

D the rise of fascism

Bidding War for a Naval Military Presence, 1909

No Limit

Caption: Emperor of Japan “I see your cruisers and raise you a dreadnought!”

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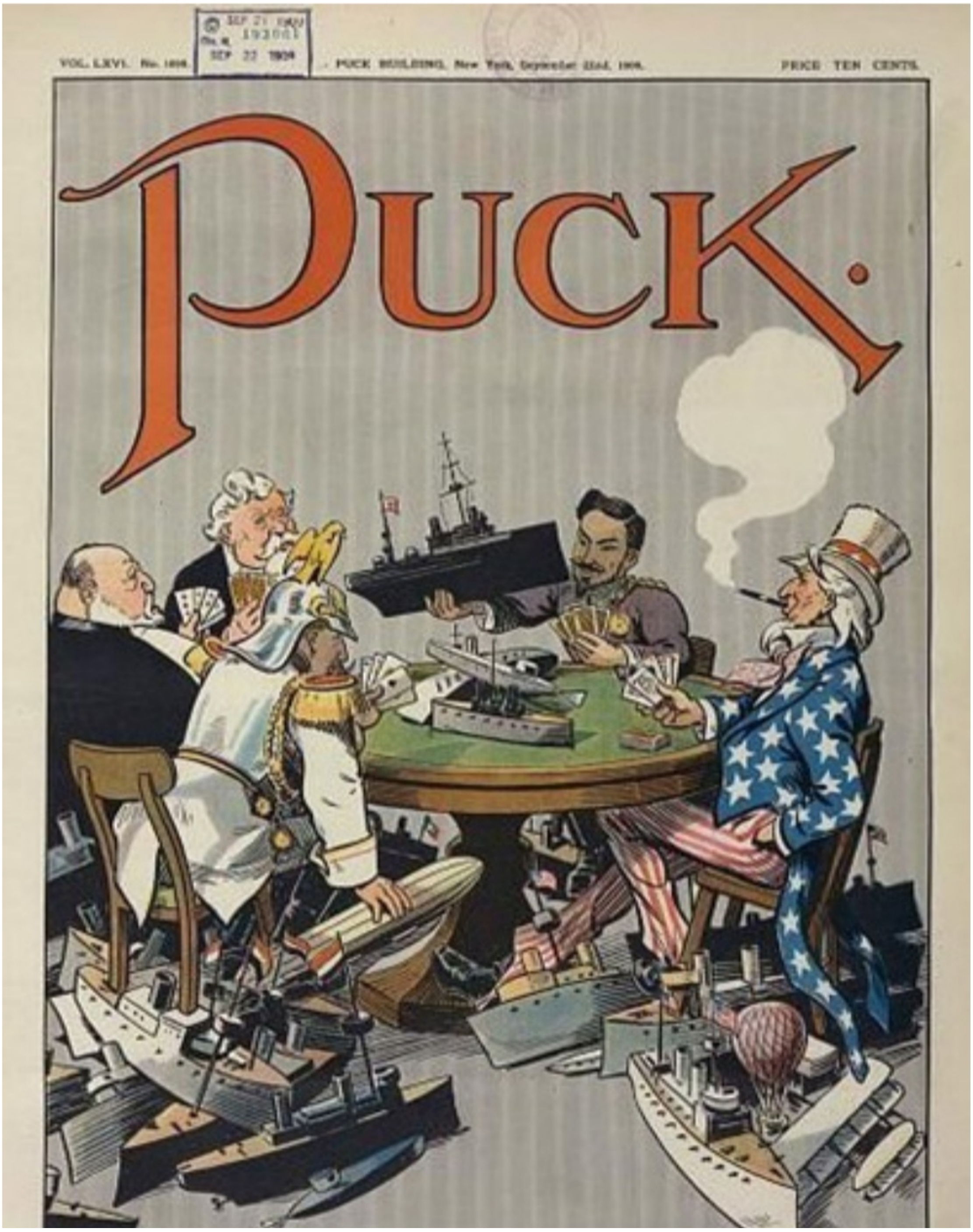
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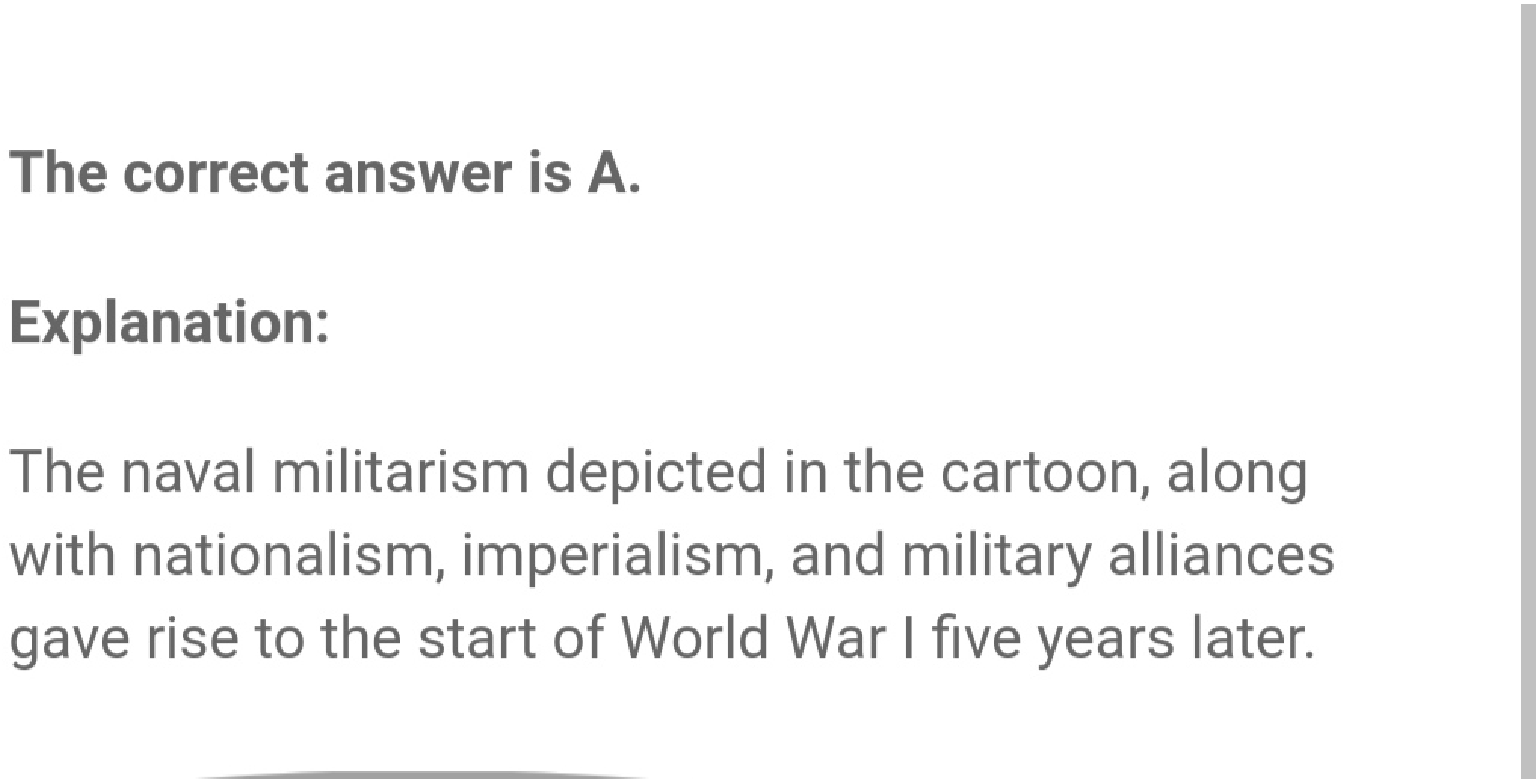


The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The naval militarism depicted in the cartoon, along with nationalism, imperialism, and military alliances gave rise to the start of World War I five years later.

Which of the following statements accurately describes the United States’ priorities as the Soviet Union dissolved?

Read Passage

A The United States’ policy was to invade the newly freed states.

B The United States’ policy was to encourage ethnic conflict.

C The United States’ policy was to prioritize nuclear conflict.

D The United States’ policy was to prioritize peace and stability.

The Collapse of the Soviet Union

After his inauguration in January 1989, George H.W. Bush did not automatically follow the policy of his predecessor in dealing with the Soviet Union. Instead, he ordered a strategic policy re-evaluation in order to establish his own plan and methods for dealing with the Soviet Union and arms control.

Conditions in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, however, changed rapidly. Gorbachev’s decision to loosen the Soviet yoke on the countries of Eastern Europe created an independent, democratic momentum. This led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. Then Communist rule was overthrown throughout Eastern Europe. While Bush supported these independence movements, US policy was reactive. Bush chose to let events unfold organically, careful not to do anything to worsen Gorbachev’s position.

With the policy review complete, and taking into account unfolding events in Europe, Bush met with Gorbachev at Malta in early December 1989. They completed the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty. They also discussed the rapid changes in Eastern Europe. Bush encouraged Gorbachev’s reform efforts, hoping that the Soviet leader would succeed in shifting the USSR toward a democratic system and a market-oriented economy.

Gorbachev's decision to allow elections with a multi-party system and create a presidency for the Soviet Union began a slow process of democratization. This process eventually destabilized Communist control, contributing to the collapse of the Soviet Union. Following the May 1990 elections, Gorbachev faced conflicting internal political pressures. Boris Yeltsin and the pluralist movement advocated democratization and rapid economic reforms while the hard-line Communist elite wanted to thwart Gorbachev's reform agenda.

Despite positive steps on the international stage, Gorbachev's domestic problems continued to mount. Additional challenges to Moscow's control placed pressure on Gorbachev and the Communist party to retain power and keep the Soviet Union intact. After the demise of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the Caucasus demanded independence from Moscow. In January 1991, violence erupted in Lithuania and Latvia. Soviet tanks intervened to halt the democratic uprisings, a move that Bush resolutely condemned.

The unsuccessful August 1991 coup against Gorbachev sealed the fate of the Soviet Union. Planned by hard-line Communists, the coup diminished Gorbachev's power. It also propelled Yeltsin and the democratic forces to the forefront of Soviet and Russian politics. Bush publicly condemned the coup as "extra-constitutional," but Gorbachev's weakened position became obvious to all. He resigned his leadership as head of the Communist party shortly thereafter. This move separated the power of the party from that of the presidency of the Soviet Union. The Central Committee was dissolved. Yeltsin banned party activities. A few days after the coup, Ukraine and Belarus declared their independence from the Soviet Union. The Baltic States sought international recognition.

Amidst quick, dramatic changes, Bush administration officials prioritized the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of ethnic violence, and the stable transition to new political orders. On September 4, 1991, Secretary of State James Baker articulated five basic principles that would guide US policy toward the emerging republics. First was self-determination consistent with democratic principles. Next was the recognition of existing borders. The United States would also support democracy and rule of law. It would also preserve human rights and the rights of national minorities. Finally, it would respect international law and obligations. The basic message was clear—if the new republics could follow these principles, they could expect cooperation and assistance from the United States. Baker met with Gorbachev and Yeltsin in an attempt to shore up the economic situation and develop some formula for economic cooperation between the republics and Russia, as well as to determine ways to allow political reforms to occur in a regulated and peaceful manner. In early December, Yeltsin and the leaders of Ukraine and Belarus met in Brest to form the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), effectively declaring the demise of the Soviet Union.

On December 25, 1991, the Soviet hammer and sickle flag lowered for the last time over the Kremlin, thereafter replaced by the Russian tricolor. Earlier in the day, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned his post as president of the Soviet Union, leaving Boris Yeltsin as president of the newly independent Russian state. People all over the world watched in amazement at this relatively peaceful transition from former Communist monolith into multiple separate nations.

With the dissolution of Soviet Union, the main goal of the Bush administration was economic and political stability and security for Russia, the Baltics, and the states of the former Soviet Union. Bush recognized all 12 independent republics and established diplomatic relations with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan. In February 1992, Baker visited the remaining republics and diplomatic relations were established with Uzbekistan, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Civil war in Georgia prevented its recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States until May 1992. Yeltsin met with Bush at Camp David in February 1992, followed by a formal state visit to Washington in June. Leaders from Kazakhstan and Ukraine visited Washington in May 1992.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The United States' policy was to prioritize peace and stability. The passage states, "Amidst quick, dramatic changes, Bush administration officials prioritized the **prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of ethnic violence**, and **the stable transition** to new political orders."

Answer choices A, B, and C are not substantiated by the passage.

What segment of the population was left out of the technology-driven economic expansion?

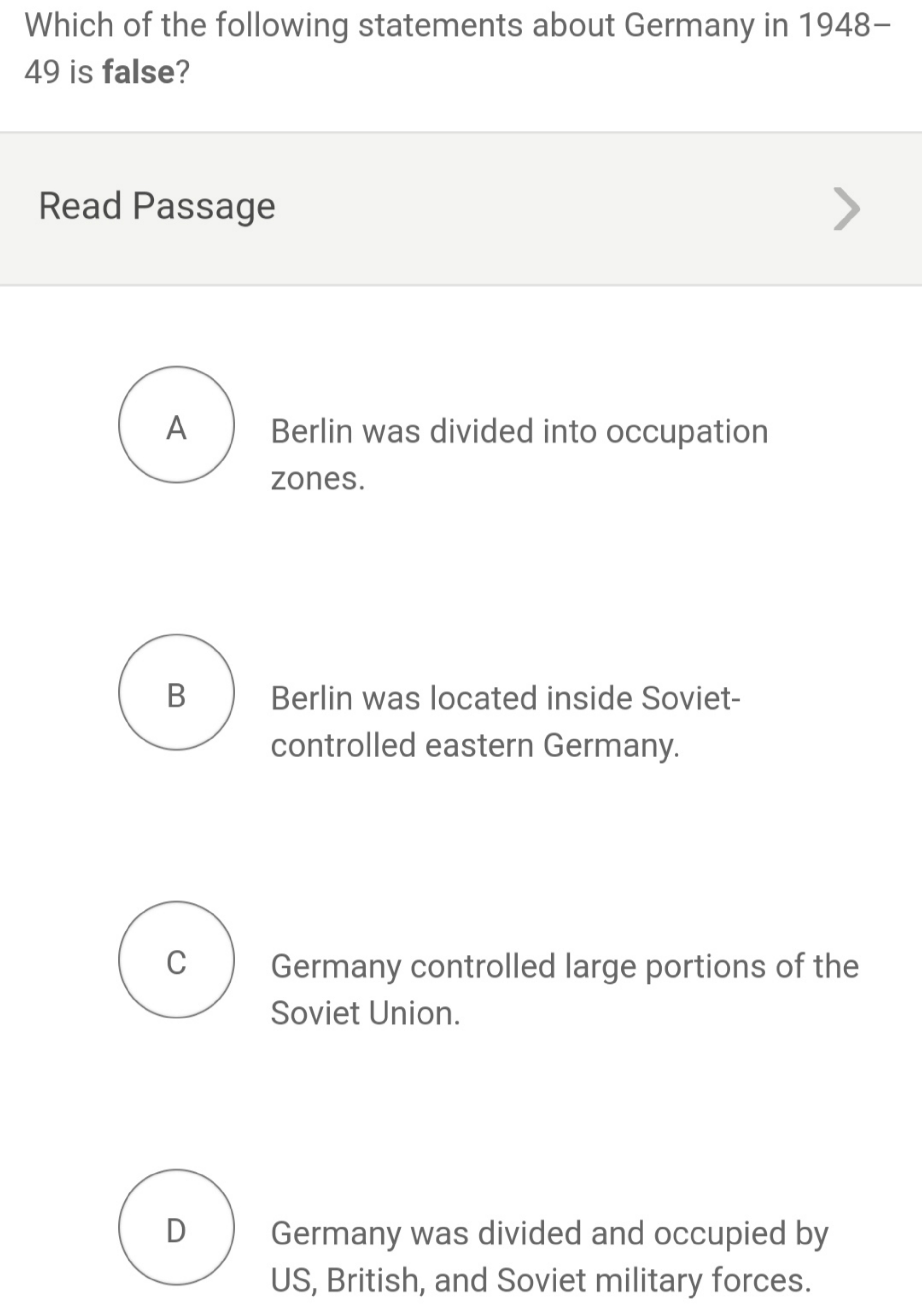
Read Passage ›

(A) the middle class

(B) the Sun Belt

(C) defense contractors

(D) low-income communities



Which of the following statements about Germany in 1948–49 is **false**?

A Berlin was divided into occupation zones.

B Berlin was located inside Soviet-controlled eastern Germany.

C Germany controlled large portions of the Soviet Union.

D Germany was divided and occupied by US, British, and Soviet military forces.

The Berlin Airlift, 1948–1949

At the end of the Second World War, US, British, and Soviet military forces divided and occupied Germany. Also divided into occupation zones, Berlin was located far inside Soviet-controlled eastern Germany. The United States, United Kingdom, and France controlled western portions of the city. Soviet troops controlled the eastern sector. As the wartime alliance between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union ended and friendly relations turned hostile, the question of whether the western occupation zones in Berlin would remain under Western Allied control or whether the city would be absorbed into Soviet-controlled eastern Germany led to the first Berlin crisis of the Cold War. The crisis started on June 24, 1948, when Soviet forces blockaded rail, road, and water access to Allied-controlled areas of Berlin. The United States and United Kingdom responded by airlifting food and fuel to Berlin from Allied airbases in western Germany.

The crisis was a result of competing occupation policies and rising tensions between Western powers and the Soviet Union. After the Second World War, the future of postwar Germany was plagued by the divisions within and between Allied powers. The only decision of significance that emerged from wartime planning was the agreement of zones of occupation. Even after the end of hostilities, the problem of what to do about Germany was not successfully addressed. There a lack of consistency in the political leadership and policymaking among the British and the Americans. Occupation policy on the ground was also confronted unforeseen challenges. Two and a half million Berliners, spread between four zones of occupation, faced profound privations. Allied bombing had reduced the city to rubble, shelter and warmth were scarce, the black market dominated the city’s economic life, and starvation loomed. While mired in such conditions, Berlin emerged as a forward area of contention in the Western struggle against the Soviet Union.

In early 1948, the United States, United Kingdom, and France secretly began to plan the creation of a new German state made up of the Western Allies' occupation zones. In March, when the Soviets discovered these designs, they withdrew from the Allied Control Council, which had met regularly since the end of the war in order to coordinate occupation policy between zones. In June, without informing the Soviets, US and British policymakers introduced the new Deutschmark to Bizonia and West Berlin. The purpose of the currency reform was to wrest economic control of the city from the Soviets, enable the introduction of Marshall Plan aid, and curb the city's black market. Soviet authorities responded with similar moves in their zone. Besides issuing their own currency, the Ostmark, the Soviets blocked all major road, rail, and canal links to West Berlin, thus starving it of electricity, as well as a steady supply of essential food and coal.

Based upon written agreements with the Soviet Union in 1945, the only connections to Berlin left to the Western Allies were air corridors from West Germany used to supply Berlin by air. The administration calculated that if the Soviets opposed the airlift with force, it would be an act of aggression against an unarmed humanitarian mission and the violation of an explicit agreement. Thus, the onus of igniting a conflict between the former allies would be on the aggressor.

To get supplies to the cutoff portion of Berlin, the United States launched “Operation Vittles” on June 26, with the United Kingdom following suit two days later with “Operation Plainfare.” Despite the desire for a peaceful resolution to the standoff, the United States also sent to the United Kingdom B-29 bombers, which were capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The beginning of the airlift proved difficult and Western diplomats asked the Soviets to seek a diplomatic solution to the impasse. The Soviets offered to drop the blockade if the Western Allies withdrew the Deutschmark from West Berlin.

In time, the airlift became ever more efficient and the number of aircraft increased. At the height of the campaign, one plane landed every 45 seconds at Tempelhof Airport. By spring 1949, the Berlin Airlift proved successful. The Western Allies showed that they could sustain the operation indefinitely. At the same time, the Allied counter-blockade on eastern Germany was causing severe shortages, which, Moscow feared, might lead to political upheaval.

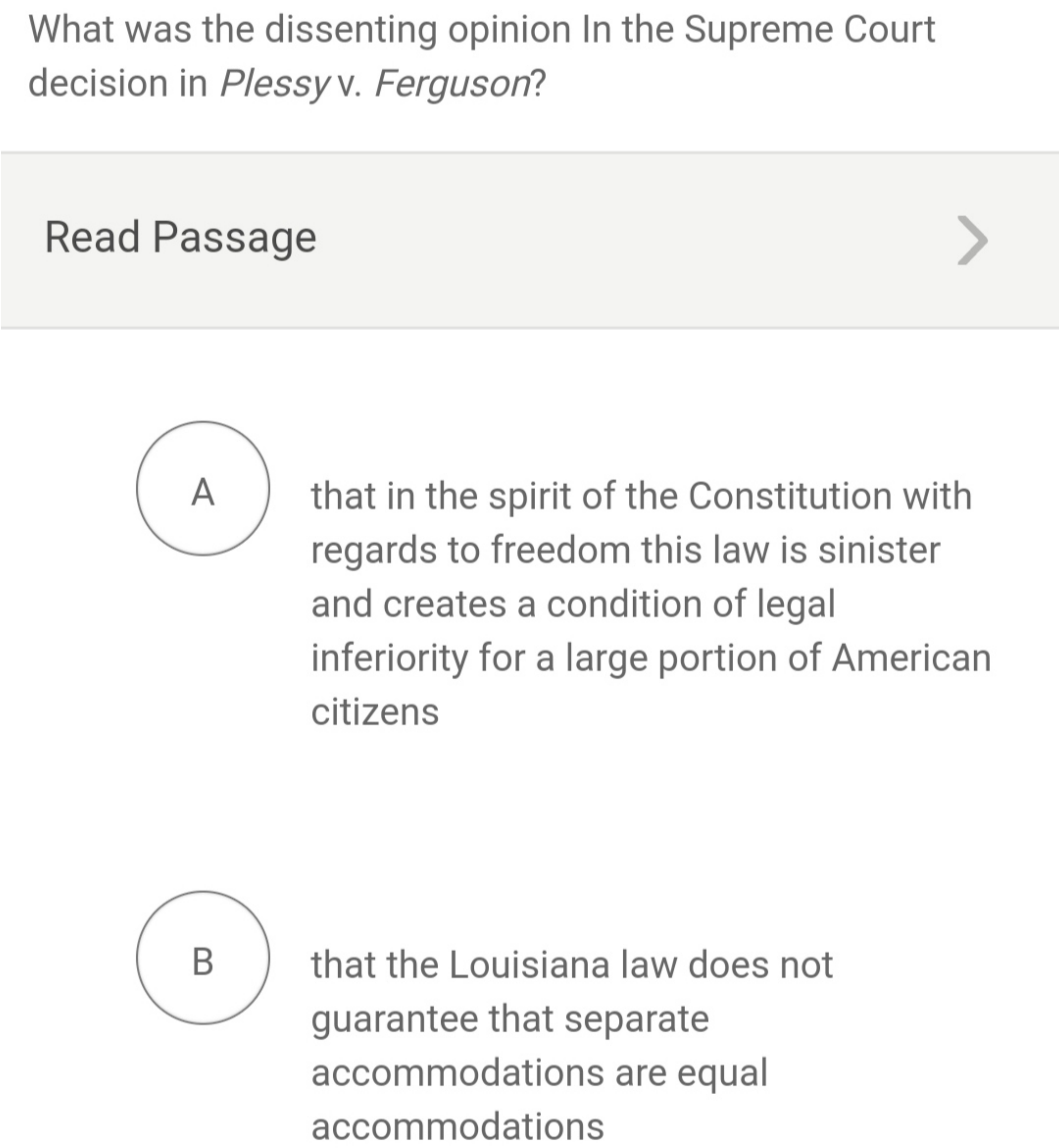
On May 11, 1949, Moscow lifted the blockade of West Berlin. The Berlin Crisis of 1948–1949 solidified the division of Europe. Shortly before the end of the blockade, the Western Allies created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Two weeks after the end of the blockade, the state of West Germany was established, soon followed by the creation of East Germany. The incident solidified the demarcation between East and West in Europe; it was one of the few places on earth that US and Soviet armed forces stood face-to-face. It also transformed Berlin, once equated with Prussian militarism and Nazism, into a symbol of democracy and freedom in the fight against Communism.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Germany was not in control of portions of the Soviet Union in 1948–49.

Answer choices A, B, and D are mentioned in the first paragraph. The passage states, “At the end of the Second World War, US, British, and Soviet military forces divided and occupied Germany. Also divided into occupation zones, Berlin was located far inside Soviet-controlled eastern Germany.”



What was the dissenting opinion In the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ that in the spirit of the Constitution with regards to freedom this law is sinister and creates a condition of legal inferiority for a large portion of American citizens

Ⓑ that the Louisiana law does not guarantee that separate accommodations are equal accommodations

C that the Louisiana law will unfairly burden the railroads with the cost of providing separate accommodations on trains

D All of the above

***Plessy* v. *Ferguson* (1896) – Supreme Court Decision**

In 1896, the Supreme Court issued its decision in*Plessy* v. *Ferguson*. Justice Henry Brown of Michigan delivered the majority opinion, which sustained the constitutionality of Louisiana's Jim Crow law. In part, he said:

"We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff's argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this is so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it . . . The argument also assumes that social prejudice may be overcome by legislation, and that equal rights cannot be secured except by an enforced commingling of the two races . . . If the civil and political rights of both races be equal, one cannot be inferior to the other civilly or politically. If one race be inferior to the other socially, the Constitution of the United States cannot put them upon the same plane."

In a powerful dissent, conservation Kentuckian John Marshall Harlan wrote:

"I am of the opinion that the statute of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberties of citizens, white and black, in that State, and hostile to both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States. If laws of like character should be enacted in the several States of the Union, the effect would be in the highest degree mischievous. Slavery as an institution tolerated by law would, it is true, have disappeared from our country, but there would remain a power in the States, by sinister legislation, to interfere with the blessings of freedom; to regulate civil rights common to all citizens, upon the basis of race; and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens, now constituting a part of the political community, called the people of the United States, for whom an by whom, through representatives, our government is administrated. Such a system is inconsistent with the guarantee given by the Constitution to each State of a republican form of government, and may be stricken down by congressional action, or by the courts in the discharge of their solemn duty to maintain the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Indeed, it was not until the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* and congressional civil rights acts of the 1950s and 1960s that systematic segregation under state law was ended. In the wake of those Federal actions, many states amended or rewrote their state constitutions to conform with the spirit of the 14th Amendment. But for Homer Plessy, the remedies came too late.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The dissenting opinion in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*, offered by Justice John Marshall Harlon stated, “Slavery as an institution tolerated by law would, it is true, have disappeared from our country, but there would remain a power in the States, by sinister legislation, to interfere with the blessings of freedom; to regulate civil rights common to all citizens, upon the basis of race; and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens.”

What event during the Mexican-American war caused Mexico and the United States to begin negotiations for peace?

Read Passage >

- A General Winfield Scott’s nomination as a presidential candidate for the election of 1848
- B Democrats in Congress calling for a complete annexation of Mexico
- C the Mexican Army capturing the Alamo
- D the US Army capturing Mexico City

The Annexation of Texas, the Mexican-American War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1845–1848

During his tenure, US President James K. Polk oversaw the greatest territorial expansion of the United States to date. Polk accomplished this through the annexation of Texas in 1845, the negotiation of the Oregon Treaty with Great Britain in 1846, and the conclusion of the Mexican-American War in 1848, which ended with the signing and ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848.

These events brought within the control of the United States the future states of Texas, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, as well as portions of what would later become Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Montana.

Following Texas' successful war of independence against Mexico in 1836, President Martin van Buren refrained from annexing Texas after the Mexicans threatened war. Accordingly, while the United States extended diplomatic recognition to Texas, it took no further action concerning annexation until 1844, when President John Tyler restarted negotiations with the Republic of Texas. His efforts culminated on April 12 in a Treaty of Annexation, an event that caused Mexico to sever diplomatic relations with United States. Tyler, however, lacked the votes in the Senate to ratify the treaty, and it was defeated by a wide margin in June. Shortly before he left office, Tyler tried again, this time through a joint resolution of both houses of Congress. With the support of President-elect Polk, Tyler managed to get the joint resolution passed on March 1, 1845, and Texas was admitted into the United States on December 29.

While Mexico did not follow through with its threat to declare war if the United States annexed Texas, relations between the two nations remained tense due to Mexico's disputed border with Texas. According to the Texans, their state included significant portions of what is today New Mexico and Colorado, and the western and southern portions of Texas itself, which they claimed extended to the Rio Grande River. The Mexicans, however, argued that the border only extended to the Nueces River, north of the Rio Grande.

In July, 1845, Polk, who had been elected on a platform of expansionism, ordered the commander of the US Army in Texas, Zachary Taylor, to move his forces into the disputed lands that lay between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers. In November, Polk dispatched Congressman John Slidell to Mexico with instructions to negotiate the purchase of the disputed areas along the Texas-Mexican border, and the territory comprising the present-day states of New Mexico and California. Following the failure of Slidell's mission in May 1846, Polk used news of skirmishes inside disputed territory between Mexican troops and Taylor's army to gain Congressional support for a declaration of war against Mexico. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico.

Following the capture of Mexico City in September 1847, Nicholas Trist, chief clerk of the Department of State and Polk's peace emissary, began negotiations for a peace treaty with the Mexican Government under terms similar to those pursued by Slidell the previous year. Polk soon grew concerned by Trist's conduct, however, believing that he would not press for strong enough terms from the Mexicans, and because Trist became a close friend of General Winfield Scott, a Whig who was thought to be a strong contender for his party's presidential nomination for the 1848 election. Furthermore, the war had encouraged expansionist Democrats to call for a complete annexation of Mexico. Polk recalled Trist in October.

Believing that he was on the cusp of an agreement with the Mexicans, Trist ignored the recall order and presented Polk with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was signed in Mexico City on February 2, 1848. Under the terms of the treaty, Mexico ceded to the United States approximately 525,000 square miles (55% of its prewar territory) in exchange for a $15 million lump sum payment, and the assumption by the US Government of up to $3.25 million worth of debts owed by Mexico to US citizens.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

According to the passage, “Following the capture of Mexico City in September 1847, Nicholas Trist, chief clerk of the Department of State and Polk’s peace emissary, began negotiations for a peace treaty with the Mexican Government.” The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848.

Which of the following describes the purpose of the Stimson Doctrine?

Read Passage >

○ A a policy stating the United States would not recognize any territory gained by aggression

○ B a policy stating the United States would come to the aid of any country attacked without provocation by another country

C a policy stating that the United States would continue to look for opportunities to expand their influence throughout the world

D a policy stating that the United States would take no action when there were disputes between countries in Europe or Asia

American Isolationism – 1930s

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria and subsequent push to gain control over larger expanses of Northeast China in 1931 led President Herbert Hoover and his Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, to establish the Stimson Doctrine, which stated that the United States would not recognize the territory gained by aggression and in violation of international agreements. With the Stimson Doctrine, the United States expressed concern over the aggressive action without committing itself to any direct involvement or intervention. Other conflicts, including the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and the Spanish Civil War, also resulted in virtually no official commitment or action from the United States Government. Upon taking office, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt tended to see a necessity for the United States to participate more actively in international affairs, but his ability to apply his personal outlook to foreign policy was limited by the strength of isolationist sentiment in the US Congress.

In 1933, President Roosevelt proposed a Congressional measure that would have granted him the right to consult with other nations to place pressure on aggressors in international conflicts. The bill ran into strong opposition from the leading isolationists in Congress, including progressive politicians such as Senators Hiram Johnson of California, William Borah of Idaho, and Robert La Follette of Wisconsin. In 1935, controversy over US participation in the World Court elicited similar opposition. As tensions rose in Europe over Nazi Germany's aggressive maneuvers, Congress pushed through a series of Neutrality Acts, which served to prevent American ships and citizens from becoming entangled in outside conflicts. Roosevelt lamented the restrictive nature of the acts, but because he still required Congressional support for his domestic New Deal policies, he reluctantly acquiesced.

The isolationists were a diverse group, including progressives and conservatives, business owners and peace activists, but because they faced no consistent, organized opposition from internationalists, their ideology triumphed time and again. Roosevelt appeared to accept the strength of the isolationist elements in Congress until 1937. In that year, as the situation in Europe continued to grow worse and the Second Sino-Japanese War began in Asia, the President gave a speech in which he likened international aggression to a disease that other nations must work to "quarantine."

At that time, however, Americans were still not prepared to risk their lives and livelihoods for peace abroad. Even the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 did not suddenly diffuse popular desire to avoid international entanglements. Instead, public opinion shifted from favoring complete neutrality to supporting limited US aid to the Allies short of actual intervention in the war. The surprise Japanese attack on the US Navy at Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 served to convince the majority of Americans that the United States should enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

As stated in the passage, “The Japanese invasion of Manchuria and subsequent push to gain control over larger expanses of Northeast China in 1931 led President Herbert Hoover and his Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, to establish the **Stimson Doctrine**, which stated that **the United States would not recognize the territory gained by aggression** and in violation of international agreements. With the Stimson Doctrine, the United States expressed concern over the aggressive action without committing itself to any direct involvement or intervention.”

According to the passage, which of the following **most** likely describes the author's opinion of wooden bridges?

Read Passage

Ⓐ They were not only a science but also an art.

Ⓑ They were easy to construct effectively.

Ⓒ They were only useful in America.

Ⓓ They were never useful in America.

American Bridge Construction

The need for speed, the general attenuation of capital, and the simple fact that all the early railroads traversed thickly forested areas rendered wood the most logical material for bridge and other construction, both temporary and permanent.

The use of wood as a bridge material did not, of course, originate with the railroads, or, for that matter, in this country. The heavily wooded European countries—Switzerland in particular—had a strong tradition of bridge construction in timber from the Renaissance on, and naturally a certain amount of this technique found its way to the New World with the colonials and immigrants.

America’s highway system was meager until about the time the railroad age itself was beginning. However, by 1812 there were, along the eastern seaboard, a number of fine timber bridges of truly remarkable structural sophistication and workmanship.

It was just previous to the advent of the railroads that the erection of highway bridges in this country began to pass from an art to a science. And an art it had been in the hands of the group of skilled but unschooled master carpenters and masons who built largely from an intuitive sense of proportion, stress, and the general “fitness of things.” It passed into an exact science under the guidance of a small number of men trained at first in the scientific and technical schools of Europe, and, after about 1820, in the few institutions then established in America that offered technical instruction.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The author reveres wooden bridges as artistic spectacles.

According to the passage, “**And an art it had been** in the hands of the group of skilled but unschooled master carpenters and masons who built largely from an intuitive sense of proportion, stress, and the general ‘fitness of things.’”

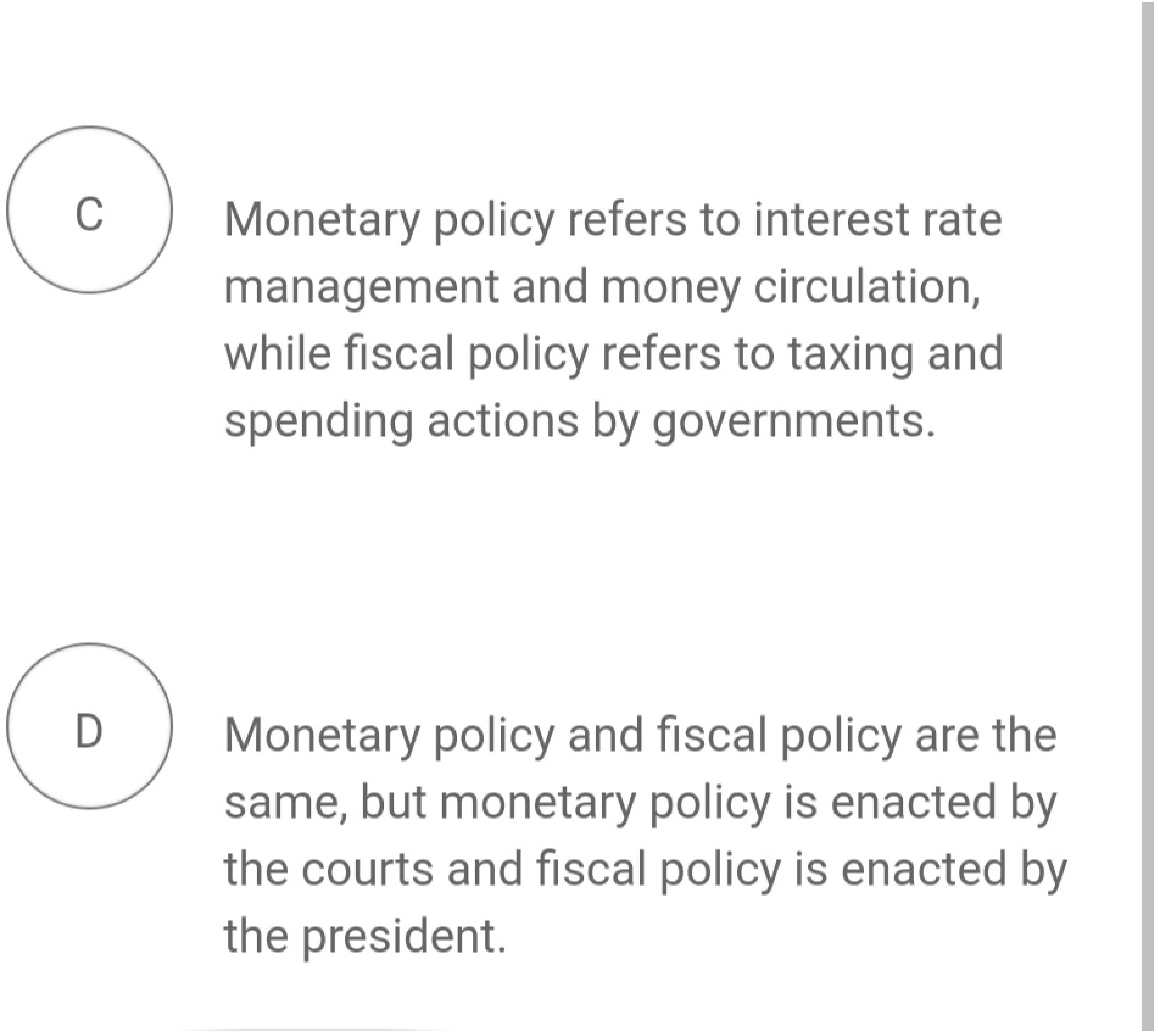
What is the difference between monetary policy and fiscal policy?

Read Passage 1 >

Read Passage 2 >

Ⓐ There is no difference; monetary policy and fiscal policy are two terms that mean the same thing.

Ⓑ Monetary policy refers to taxing and spending actions by governments, while fiscal policy refers to interest rate management and money circulation.



C Monetary policy refers to interest rate management and money circulation, while fiscal policy refers to taxing and spending actions by governments.

D Monetary policy and fiscal policy are the same, but monetary policy is enacted by the courts and fiscal policy is enacted by the president.

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy is the use of government funds, which are collected through taxation, to influence a nation's economy. In the United States, fiscal policy is determined by the President and the Congress. Many variables impact tax rates and government spending; among them are aggregate demand, the level of economic activity, the pattern of resource allocation, and the distribution of income.

Fiscal policy is used by governments to influence the level of aggregate demand in the economy and to attain price stability, full employment, and robust economic growth. John Maynard Keynes developed a school of fiscal policy which posits that government spending (also known as stimulus) and low tax rates are the most effective ways to maximize aggregate economic demand; his theory calls for a decrease in spending and an increase in tax rates only after an economic boom has begun. This school of fiscal policy, also known as Keynesian economics, argues that lowering taxes and increasing government spending can be used in recessions as a way to spur economic growth, moving the economy towards higher growth rates and full employment. The resulting economic expansion would pay for any fiscal deficits (or debts) incurred by decreasing tax rates and increasing government spending.

Monetary Policy

Monetary policy is the process through which a government controls the supply of money. The ultimate goal of controlling the supply of money is reaching a certain interest rate to promote economic growth and stability, stable prices, and low unemployment.

Monetary theory provides insight into how to make the best monetary policies. There are two types of monetary policies, expansionary or contractionary. Expansionary policies favor increasing the supply of money. Contractionary policy involves releasing less money than is normal or even taking money out of circulation. Expansionary policy is often used during times of recession by lowering interest rates, making it more appealing for people and businesses to borrow money and expand their spending. Contractionary policy attempts to slow inflation (or devaluation of a currency) to avoid market distortions and deterioration of asset values.

Monetary policy is different from fiscal policy, which includes tax policies and government spending and borrowing.

Monetary policy navigates the relationship between interest rates in an economy (the price at which money can be borrowed) and the total supply of money. Monetary policy controls one or both of these to influence economic growth, inflation, exchange rates with other currencies, and unemployment.

Monetary policy is different from fiscal policy, which includes tax policies and government spending and borrowing.

Monetary policy navigates the relationship between interest rates in an economy (the price at which money can be borrowed) and the total supply of money. Monetary policy controls one or both of these to influence economic growth, inflation, exchange rates with other currencies, and unemployment.

Some of the tools monetary policy uses to achieve these outcomes are increasing interest rates by fiat; reducing the monetary base; increasing reserve requirements (to contract the monetary supply); and decreasing reserve requirements (to increase the monetary supply).

Monetary policies can be described using the following terms: accommodative if the interest rate is meant to spur economic growth; neutral, if the policy is meant neither to create growth nor stop inflation; or tight, if it is meant to combat inflation.

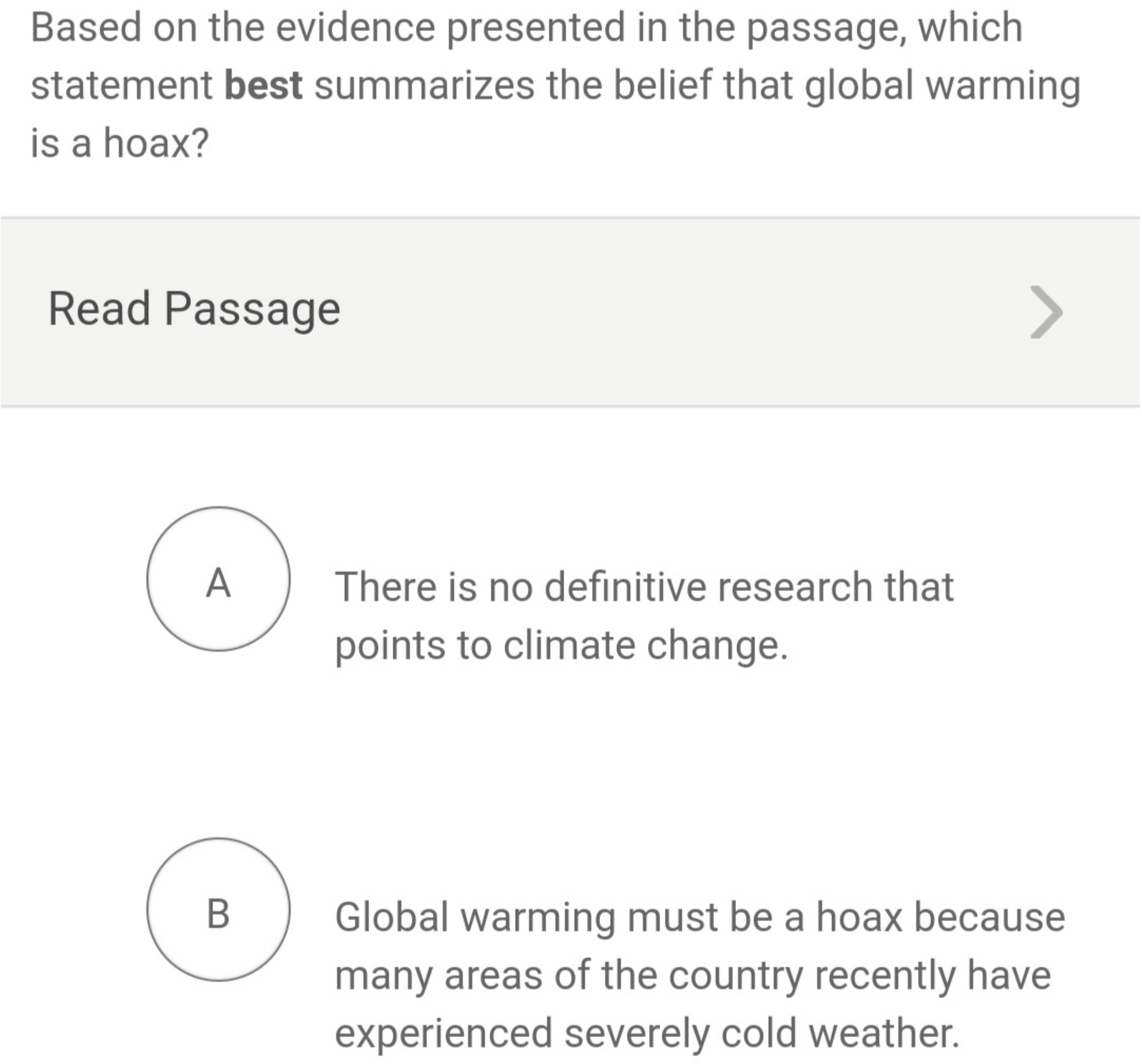
In most countries, central banks have the task of creating and carrying out monetary policy. Oftentimes this is done independently of the executive.

The most important tool of monetary policy is open market operations. This involves controlling the amount of money in circulation through the buying and selling of various financial instruments, like treasury bills, company bonds, or foreign currencies. Buying or selling these financial instruments will result in more or less base currency entering or leaving market circulation.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The difference between monetary policy and fiscal policy is that monetary policy refers to interest rate management and money circulation, while fiscal policy refers to taxing and spending actions by governments. The “Monetary Policy” passage states, “Monetary policy is the process through which a government controls the supply of money. The ultimate goal of controlling the supply of money is reaching a certain interest rate to promote economic growth and stability, stable prices, and low unemployment.” The passage also states, “Monetary policy is different from fiscal policy, which includes tax policies and government spending and borrowing.”



Based on the evidence presented in the passage, which statement **best** summarizes the belief that global warming is a hoax?

A There is no definitive research that points to climate change.

B Global warming must be a hoax because many areas of the country recently have experienced severely cold weather.

C The notion that global warming is a hoax is a claim that is unsupported by the vast majority of research results and observable evidence.

D The Earth may be warming but there is no evidence it is due to human activity.

Global Climate Change

The current warming trend is of particular significance because most of it is extremely likely (greater than 95 percent probability) to be the result of human activity since the mid-20thcentury and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia.

Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances have enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected over many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.

The heat-trapping nature of carbon dioxide and other gases was demonstrated in the mid-19th century. Their ability to affect the transfer of infrared energy through the atmosphere is the scientific basis of many instruments flown by NASA. There is no question that increased levels of greenhouse gases must cause the Earth to warm in response.

Ice cores drawn from Greenland, Antarctica, and tropical mountain glaciers show that the Earth’s climate responds to changes in greenhouse gas levels. Ancient evidence can also be found in tree rings, ocean sediments, coral reefs, and layers of sedimentary rocks. This ancient, or paleoclimate, evidence reveals that current warming is occurring roughly ten times faster than the average rate of ice-age-recovery warming.

The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2.0 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere. Most of the warming occurred in the past 35 years, with 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. Not only was 2016 the warmest year on record, but eight of the 12 months that make up the year — from January through September, with the exception of June — were the warmest on record for those respective months.

The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.

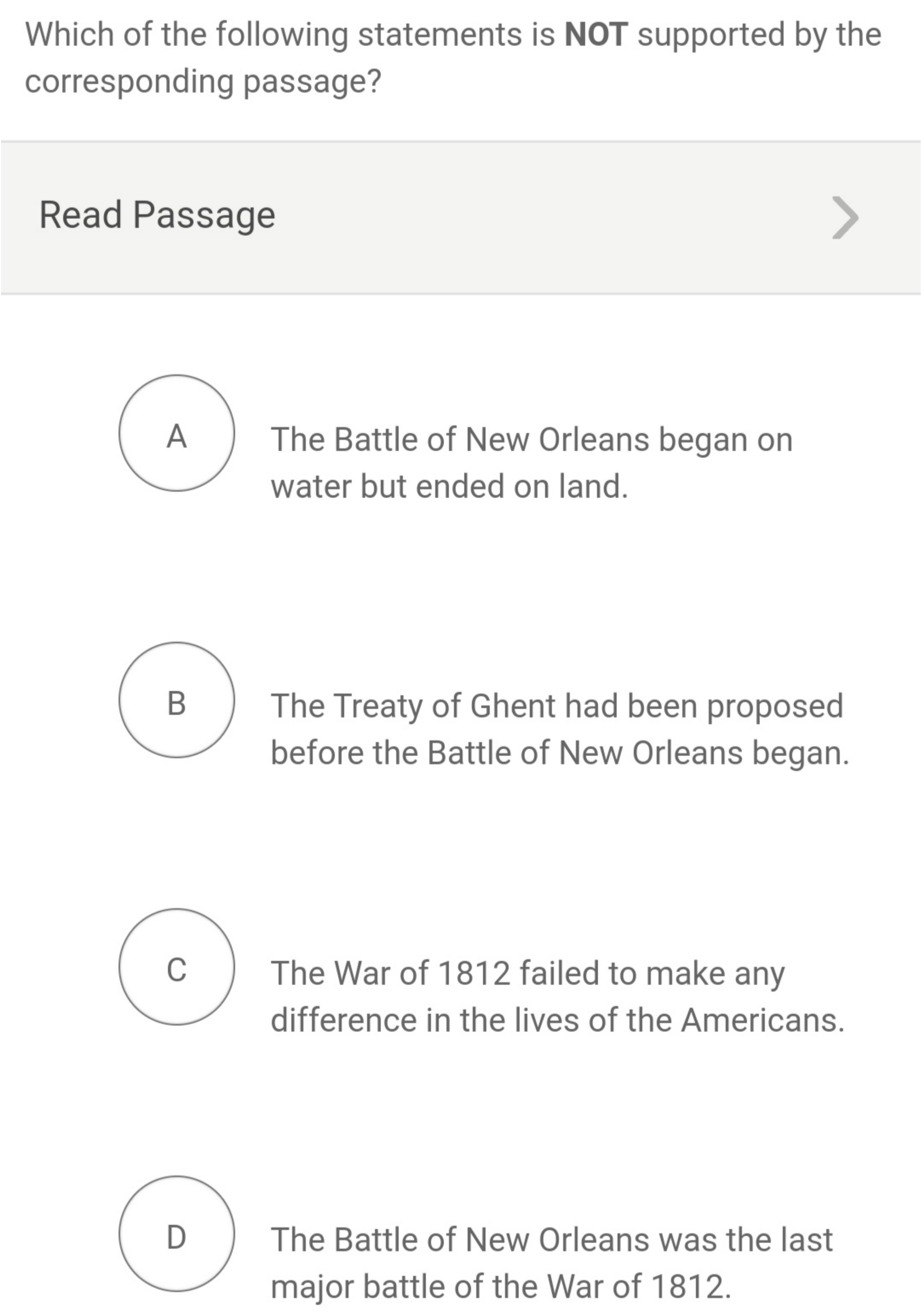
The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost 150 to 250 cubic kilometers (36 to 60 cubic miles) of ice per year between 2002 and 2006, while Antarctica lost about 152 cubic kilometers (36 cubic miles) of ice between 2002 and 2005.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The research cited by NASA clearly shows that global warming is no hoax and that it most likely the result of human activity. As stated in the passage, “The current warming trend is of particular significance because most of it is extremely likely (greater than 95 percent probability) to be the result of human activity since the mid-20thcentury and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia.”

The passage goes on to cite several examples of research and observable evidence that lends credence to the realities of global warming.



Which of the following statements is **NOT** supported by the corresponding passage?

Read Passage >

A The Battle of New Orleans began on water but ended on land.

B The Treaty of Ghent had been proposed before the Battle of New Orleans began.

C The War of 1812 failed to make any difference in the lives of the Americans.

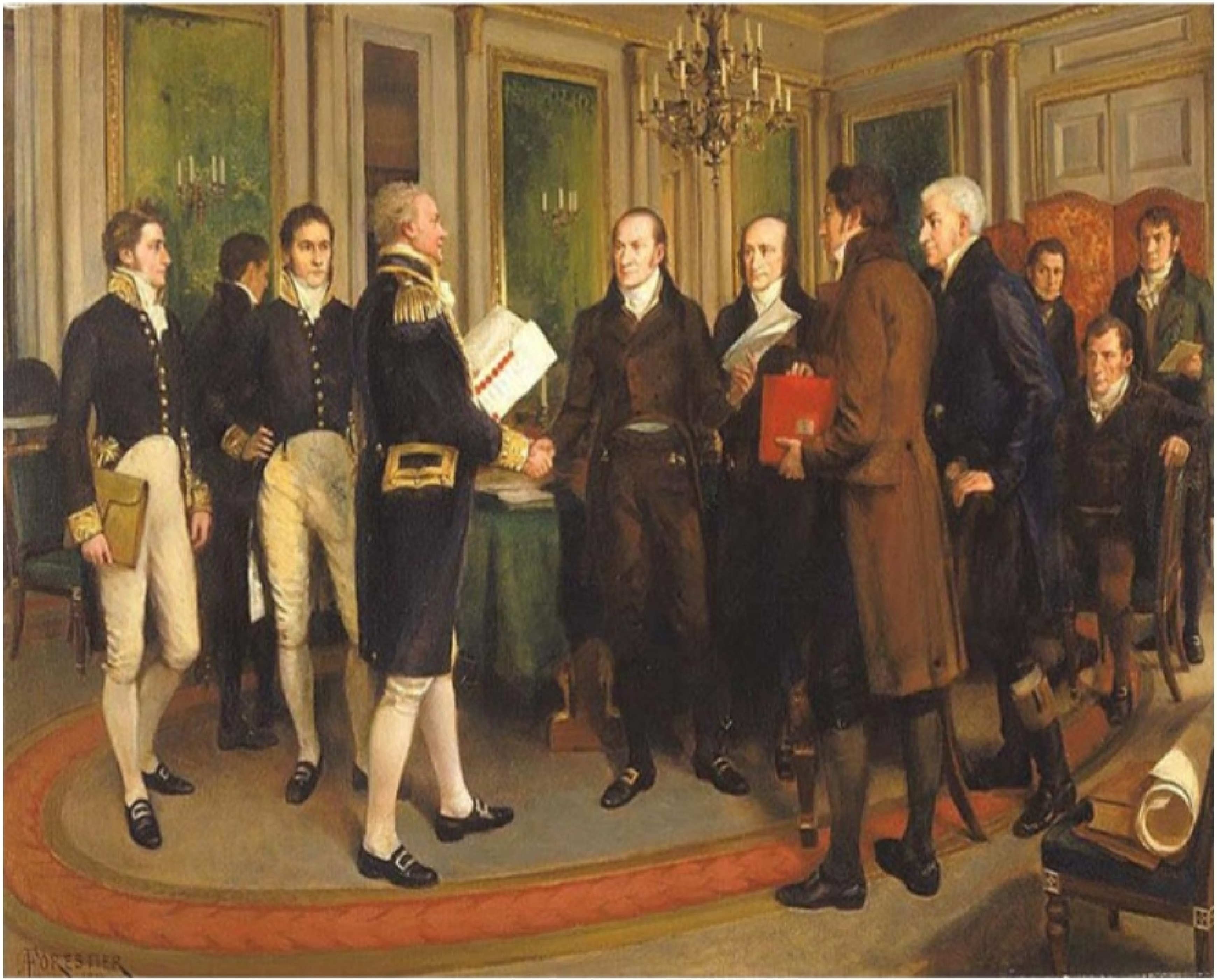
D The Battle of New Orleans was the last major battle of the War of 1812.

The End of the Battle of New Orleans and The War of 1812

The Battle of New Orleans started at Lake Borgne, about 10 miles east of Chalmette, and progressed to land downriver from Chalmette at the Villere and Macarty plantations on December 23, 1814. This minor skirmish on the river escalated, culminating in the major (if short) battle fought on the Chalmette plantation on the morning of January 8, 1815.

By the time American and British forces were squaring off on the Chalmette field, British and American diplomats were already en route to Washington, D.C. with a peace treaty. The British were not confident that Americans would agree to their terms, and in fact were prepared to offer the New England states a separate treaty if they seceded and rejoined Britain. However, since the Americans won the Battle of New Orleans, and the British had gained no territory, the Americans were eager to make peace. The Treaty of Ghent was ratified on February 17, 1815, and the war was finally over.

The War of 1812 changed very little about the territory or trading rights of the United States. The peace treaty, in fact, declared that Britain and the United States would return to the status quo ante bellum, or the way things were before the war broke out. But it proved to the world, and especially to Great Britain, that democratic ideas of the United States could really work. Even more significantly, winning the Battle of New Orleans helped convince Americans themselves that people from different backgrounds could come together for a common cause.


A FORESTIER

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Although the end of The War of 1812 did not result in a significant change of territory or trading rights of the United States, it did make a difference in the lives of the American people. The passage reads, “it proved to the world, and especially to Great Britain, that the democratic ideas of the United States could really work. Even more significantly, winning the Battle of New Orleans helped convince Americans themselves that people from different backgrounds could come together for a common cause.”

According to the map, which term **best** describes Austria-Hungary?

Read Passage >

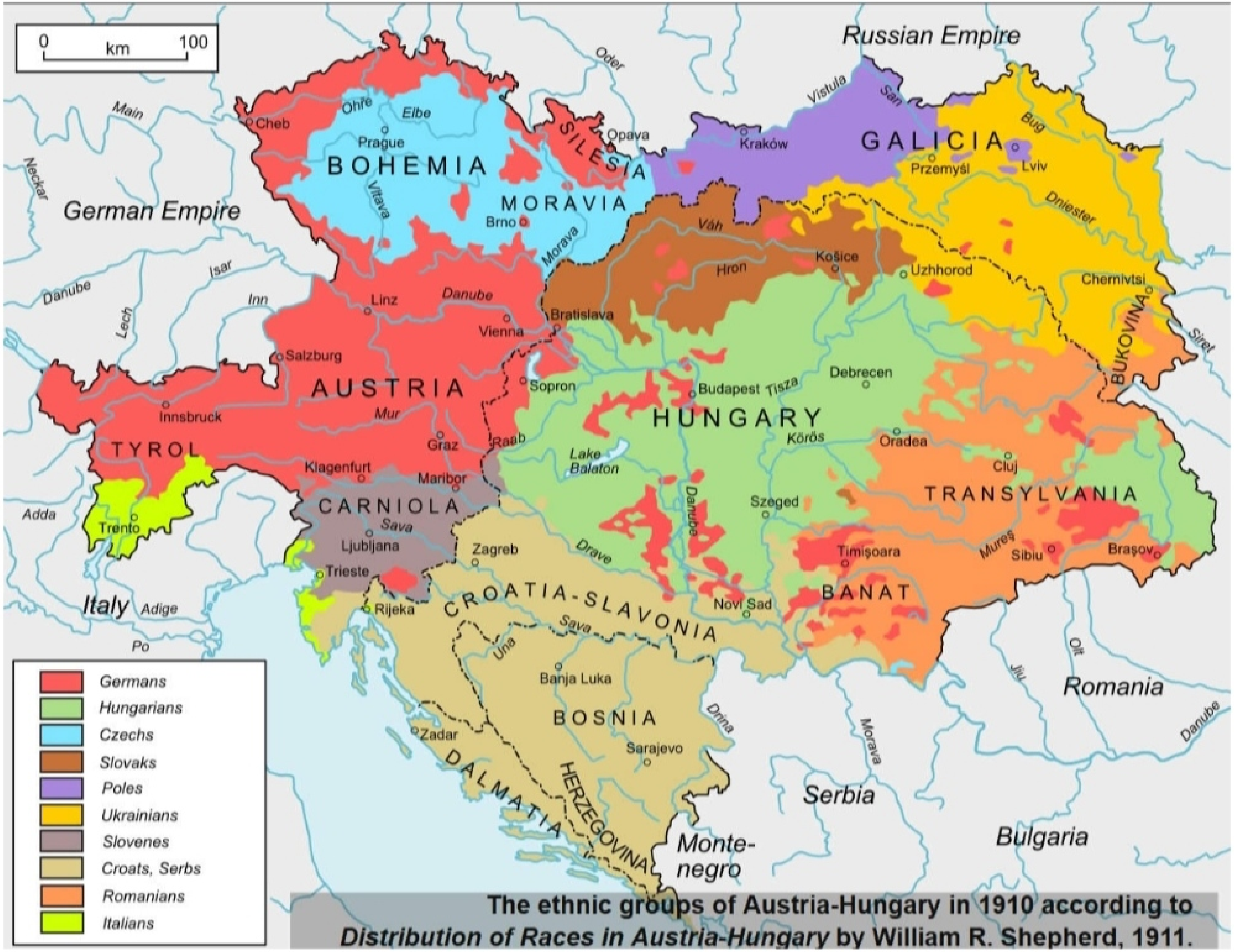
Ⓐ client state

Ⓑ multinational state

Ⓒ nation state

Ⓓ rogue state

The Ethnic Groups of Austria Hungary

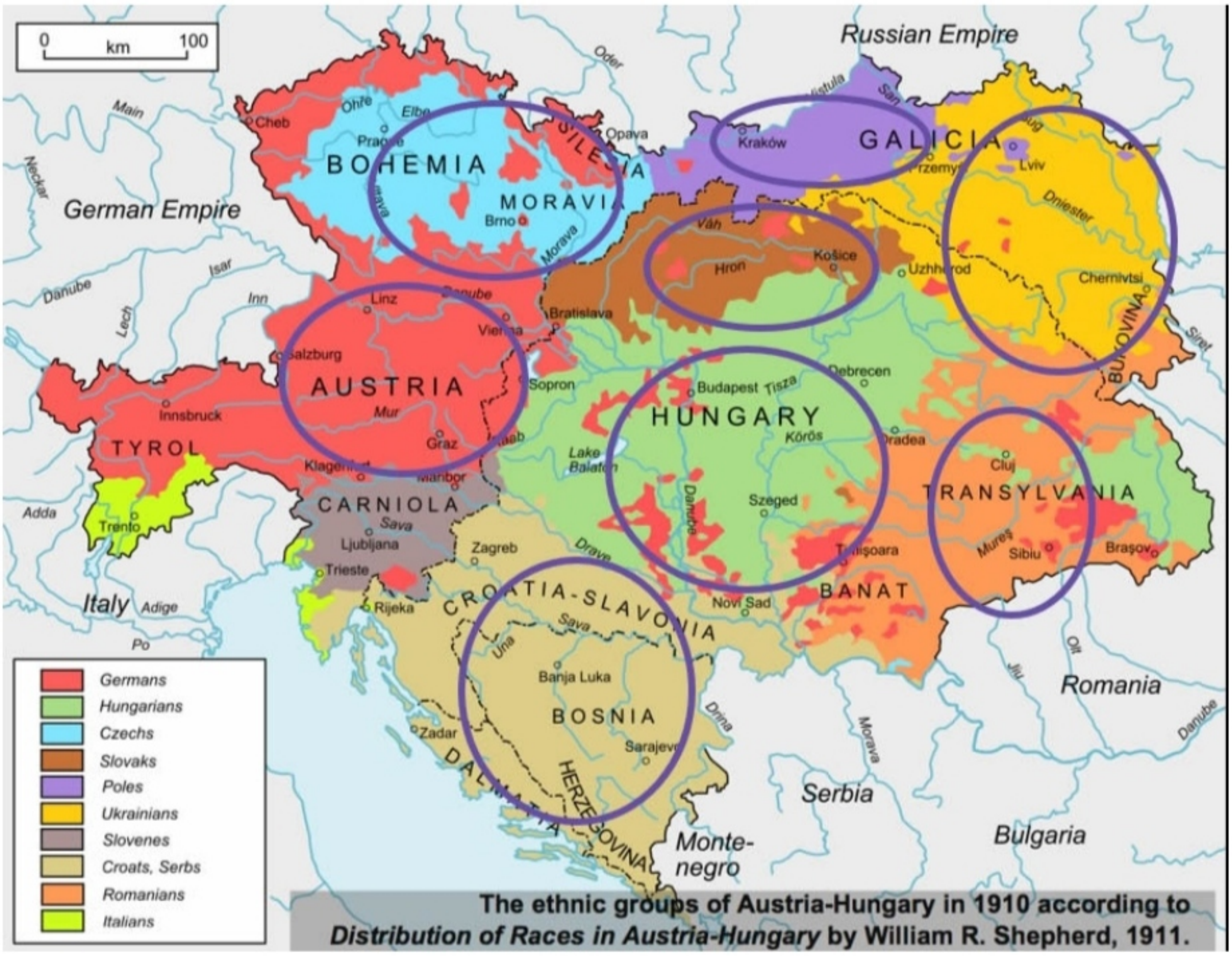

0 km 100
Russian Empire
German Empire
Italy
Romania
Serbia
Bulgaria
Monte-negro
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
GALICIA
AUSTRIA
TYROL
CARNIOLA
HUNGARY
TRANSYLVANIA
BUKOVINA
BANAT
CROATIA-SLAVONIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
DALMATIA
Cheb
Prague
Brno
Opava
Kraków
Przemyśl
Lviv
Košice
Uzhhorod
Chernivtsi
Linz
Vienna
Bratislava
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Sopron
Graz
Raab
Klagenfurt
Maribor
Ljubljana
Trieste
Trento
Rijeka
Zagreb
Budapest
Debrecen
Oradea
Cluj
Szeged
Timişoara
Sibiu
Braşov
Novi Sad
Banja Luka
Sarajevo
Zadar
Main
Neckar
Danube
Isar
Lech
Inn
Ohře
Elbe
Vltava
Morava
Oder
Vistula
San
Bug
Dniester
Siret
Váh
Hron
Tisza
Körös
Mureş
Mur
Drave
Sava
Una
Drina
Jiu
Olt
Adda
Adige
Po
Lake Balaton
Germans
Hungarians
Czechs
Slovaks
Poles
Ukrainians
Slovenes
Croats, Serbs
Romanians
Italians

The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Because the map shows that Austria Hungary is made up of multiple ethnic groups/nations (marked with purple circles), it constitutes a multinational state.


0 km 100
Russian Empire
German Empire
Italy
Romania
Serbia
Bulgaria
Monte-negro
BOHEMIA
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DALMATIA
BUKOVINA
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Lviv
Chernivtsi
Uzhhorod
Košice
Bratislava
Vienna
Linz
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Graz
Klagenfurt
Maribor
Ljubljana
Trieste
Trento
Rijeka
Zagreb
Zadar
Banja Luka
Sarajevo
Sopron
Budapest
Debrecen
Oradea
Szeged
Timișoara
Novi Sad
Cluj
Sibiu
Brașov
Main
Neckar
Danube
Lech
Isar
Inn
Adda
Adige
Po
Ohře
Elbe
Vltava
Morava
Oder
Vistula
San
Bug
Dniester
Siret
Váh
Hron
Tisza
Körös
Mur
Raab
Lake Balaton
Drava
Sava
Una
Drina
Mureș
Olt
Jiu
Germans
Hungarians
Czechs
Slovaks
Poles
Ukrainians
Slovenes
Croats, Serbs
Romanians
Italians

The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

Based on the graph, which of the following statements would be considered a statement of opinion rather than a statement of fact?

Read Passage

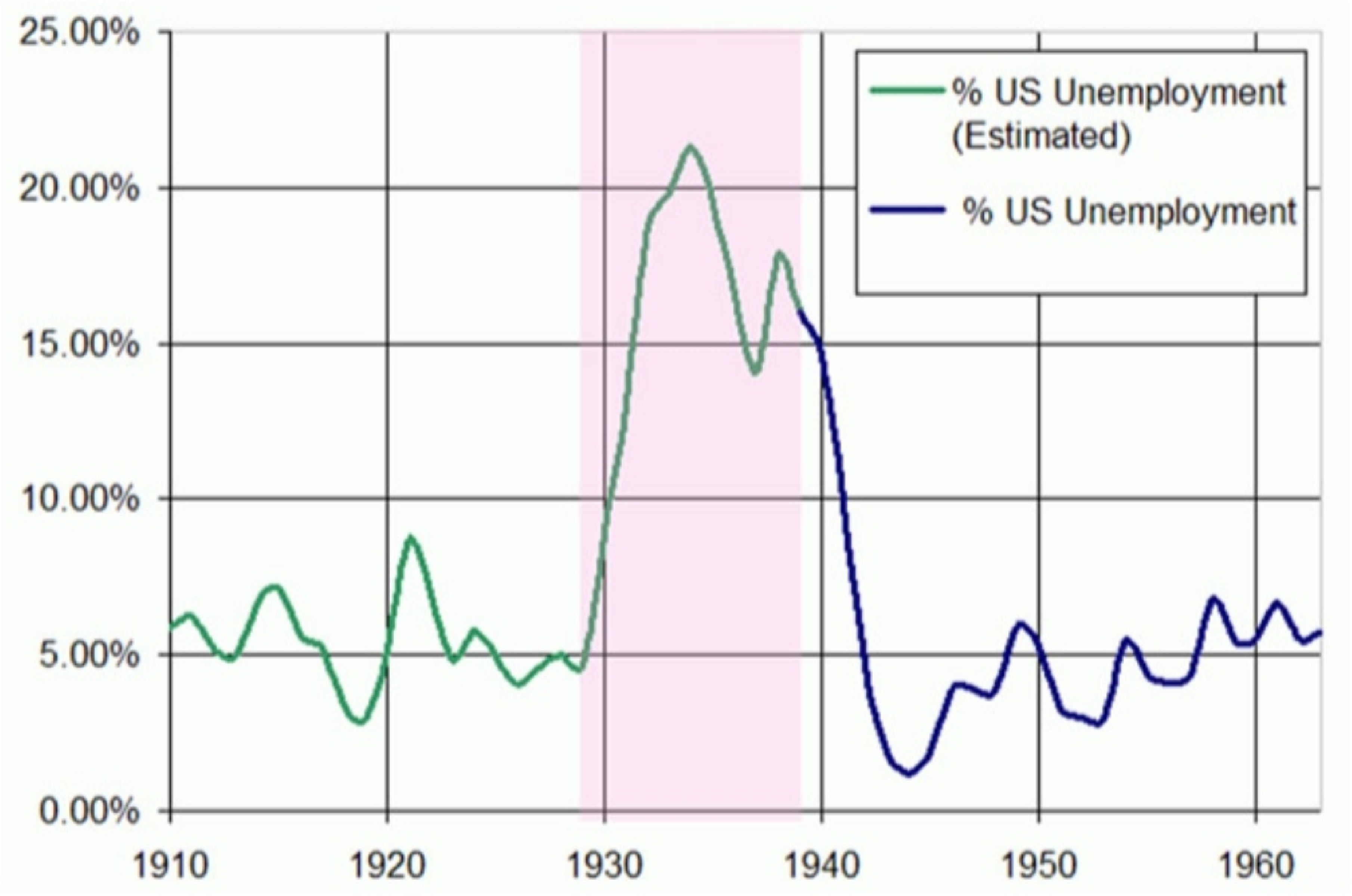
A Unemployment in the United States would have remained high if not for the start of World War II.

B Unemployment more than quadrupled from the stock market crash in 1929 to the mid-1930’s.

C In the time period between 1910 and 1960, the unemployment rate reached its lowest point around 1944.

D Between 1910 and 1960 the unemployment rate hovered around 5% with the exception the time of the Great Depression between 1930 and 1940.

US Unemployment 1910–1960



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The statement that the unemployment rate would have remained high if not for the start of World War II is an opinion. Even though many people believed that World War II contributed to the end of the Great Depression, there is no way to know for sure what the unemployment rate would have done had World War II not occurred. The other answer choices are all facts born out by the data within the chart.

How does the passage address one critique of the individual choice to make trade-offs?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ The passage notes that a six-fold increase in hourly wage is not realistic.

Ⓑ The passage states that the typical hours we work do change over time based on employee preference and political intervention.

Ⓒ The passage states that individual choice can always determine which of a set of feasible actions is most optimal.

Ⓓ The passage states that individual choice is not always rational in determining the most optimal action.

> ### How Individuals Do the Best They Can, and How They Resolve the Trade-off between Earnings and Free Time
>
> Decision making under scarcity is a common problem because we usually have limited means available to meet our objectives. Economists model these situations, first by defining all of the feasible actions, then evaluating which of these actions is best, given the objectives. Opportunity costs describe the unavoidable trade-offs in the presence of scarcity: satisfying one objective more means satisfying other objectives less. A model of decision making under scarcity can be applied to the question of how much time to spend working, when facing a trade-off between more free time and more income. This model also helps to explain differences in the hours that people work in different countries, and the changes in our hours of work throughout history. . . .
>
> The idea of suddenly receiving a six-fold increase in your hourly wage and being able to choose your own hours of work might not seem very realistic. But we know that technological progress since the Industrial Revolution has been accompanied by a dramatic rise in wages. In fact, the average real hourly earnings of American workers did increase more than six-fold during the twentieth century. And while employees ordinarily cannot just tell their employer how many hours they want to work, over long time periods the typical hours that we work do change. In part, this is a response to how much we prefer to work. As individuals, we can choose part-time work, although this may restrict our job options. Political parties also respond to the preferences of voters, so changes in typical working hours have occurred in many countries as a result of legislation that imposes maximum working hours.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Answer choice A is a critique, not a response to the question. The passage does not state either answer choices C or D, but it does state that "while employees ordinarily cannot just tell their employer how many hours they want to work, over long time periods the typical hours that we work do change. In part, this is a response to how much we prefer to work. As individuals, we can choose part-time work."

Read the following statements:

I. Decreasing carbon dioxide emissions will help the environment.
II. Cuba is capable of implementing energy efficiency policies.
III. Cuba can and should begin constructing hydropower plants.
IV. Political policies in Cuba can affect the environment.

Which of the statements are **true**?

Read Passage >

(A) I only

B II only

C I, II, and IV

D I, II, III, and IV

Solar Power in Cuba

Increased employment and enhanced use of renewable energy sources could be considered as the beginning of a third “Industrial Revolution.” The transition to a low carbon dioxide emission permits a momentous turning point in the fight against climate change, improving energy security, and last but not least, significantly reducing geopolitical implications. The increase in renewable energy sources constitutes a guideline for energy policy in Cuba. Thus, programs for the construction of small hydropower plants, plant cells and photovoltaic panels, and solar thermal energy systems for various services should be developed.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

According to the passage, Cuba is capable of implementing policies for implementing environmentally friendly policies, including the construction of hydropower plants, in turn decreasing carbon dioxide emissions.

“The increase in renewable energy sources constitutes a guideline for energy policy in Cuba. Thus, programs for the construction of small hydropower plants, plant cells and photovoltaic panels, and solar thermal energy systems for various services should be developed.”

The passage states that the majority of independent agencies are actually part of the executive branch; they are considered independent primarily because they are not led by a cabinet member. How does this provide independence?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ It makes independent agencies free of legislative control.

Ⓑ Cabinet members have to worry about getting reelected.

Ⓒ Cabinet members are chosen and can be fired by the president.

Ⓓ It makes independent agencies free of judicial control.

US Federal Agencies

The executive branch of the federal government includes the Executive Office of the President and the United States federal executive departments (whose secretaries belong to the Cabinet). Employees of the majority of these agencies are considered civil servants.

The majority of the independent agencies of the United States government are also classified as executive agencies (they are independent in that they are not subordinated under a Cabinet position). There are a small number of independent agencies that are not considered part of the executive branch, such as the Library of Congress and Congressional Budget Office, which are administered directly by Congress and thus are legislative branch agencies.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Cabinet officials are chosen by the president (and confirmed by the Senate), and the president may ask for their resignation at will. As a result, the president wields considerably more influence over the departments led by his cabinet officials than those which are not. Most of the independent agencies within the executive branch are administrated by a board or group as opposed to a single individual. Additionally, many of these positions come with longer tenures than a presidential term, and terms are often staggered. All of these factors provide layers of insulation, protecting the leaders of these agencies from direct political pressure by the president.

Which of the following statements would be considered an opinion as opposed to a statement of fact?

Read Passage >

A “Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published a series of essays promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution.”

B “If any law passed by Congress conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents."

C “Courts have the responsibility to interpret the Constitution's meaning, as well as the meaning of any laws passed by Congress.”

D “The U.S. Constitution is the nation's fundamental law.”

US Courts on the Rule of Law

More than 200 years ago, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published a series of essays promoting the ratification of the United States Constitution now known as *Federalist Papers*. In explaining the need for an independent judiciary, Alexander Hamilton noted in The Federalist # 78 that the federal courts "were designed to be an intermediate body between the people and their legislature" in order to ensure that the people's representatives acted only within the authority given to Congress under the Constitution.

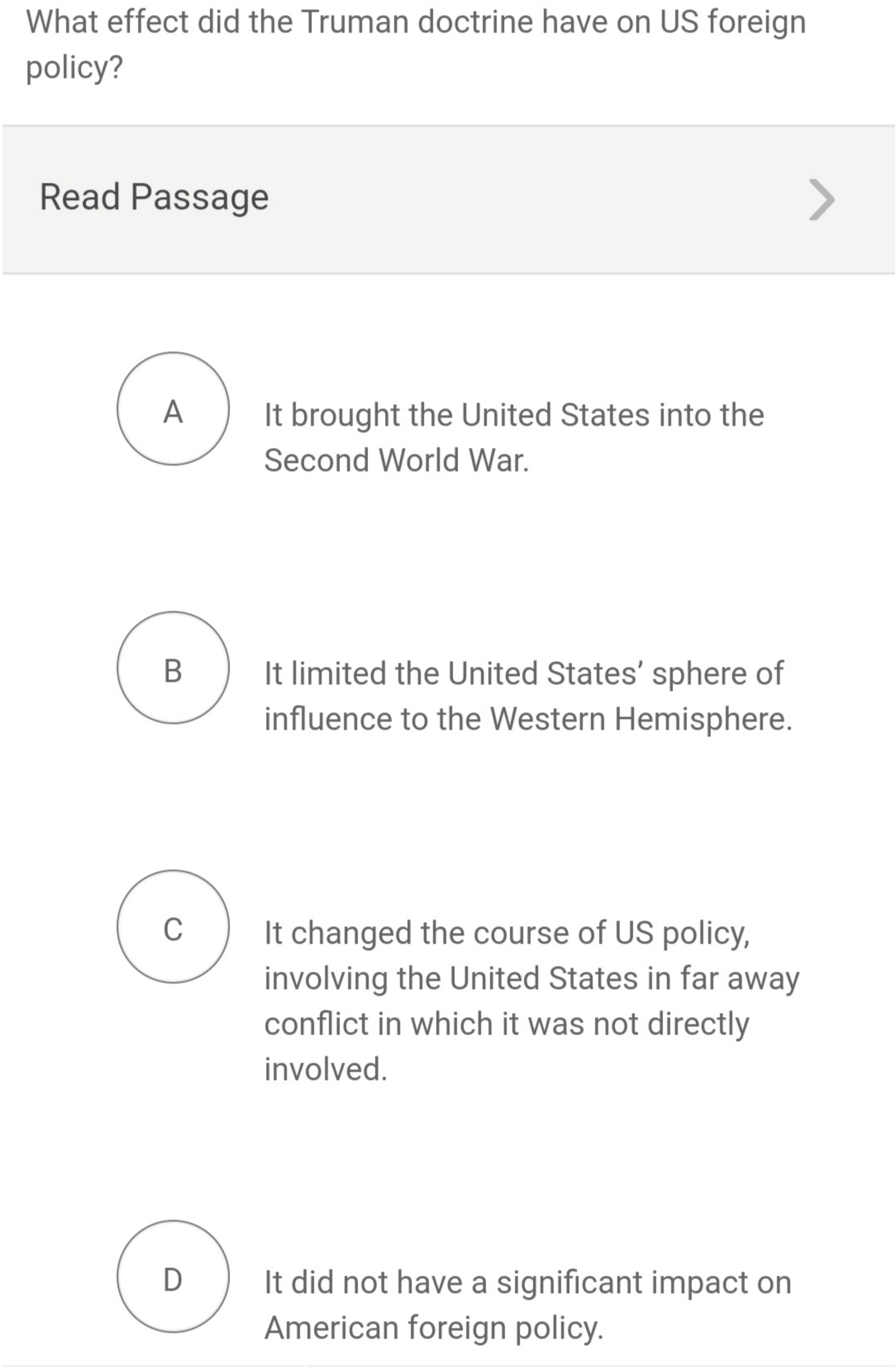
The U.S. Constitution is the nation's fundamental law. It codifies the core values of the people. Courts have the responsibility to interpret the Constitution's meaning, as well as the meaning of any laws passed by Congress. The Federalist # 78 states further that, if any law passed by Congress conflicts with the Constitution, "the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents."

The courts play an integral role in maintaining the rule of law, particularly when they hear the grievances voiced by minority groups or by those who may hold minority opinions. Equality before the law is such an essential part of the American system of government that, when a majority, whether acting intentionally or unintentionally, infringes upon the rights of a minority, the Court may see fit to hear both sides of the controversy in court.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The statement “If any law passed by Congress conflicts with the Constitution, the Constitution ought to be preferred to the statute, the intention of the people to the intention of their agents” is an opinion expressed by Alexander Hamilton in the Federalist Papers. The other answer choices are all statements of fact.



What effect did the Truman doctrine have on US foreign policy?

Read Passage >

A It brought the United States into the Second World War.

B It limited the United States’ sphere of influence to the Western Hemisphere.

C It changed the course of US policy, involving the United States in far away conflict in which it was not directly involved.

D It did not have a significant impact on American foreign policy.

The Truman Doctrine, 1947

With the Truman Doctrine, President Harry S. Truman established that the United States would provide political, military, and economic assistance to democratic nations under threat from authoritarian forces. The Truman Doctrine reoriented US foreign policy away from its stance of withdrawal from regional conflicts not involving the United States, to one of intervention in far away conflicts.

The Truman Doctrine arose from a speech delivered by President Truman before Congress on March 12, 1947. The cause for the speech was the British Government's announcement that it would end military and economic assistance to the Greek Government in its civil war against the Greek Communist Party. Truman asked Congress to support the Greek Government against the Communists. He also asked Congress to provide assistance for Turkey, since it had previously been dependent on British aid.

At the time, the US Government believed that the Soviet Union supported the Greek Communist war effort. It worried that if the Communists prevailed, the Soviets would influence Greek policy. Because of the deteriorating relationship with the Soviet Union, the withdrawal of British assistance to Greece caused the Truman Administration to reorient American foreign policy. Accordingly, President Truman requested that Congress provide $400,000,000 of aid to the Greek and Turkish Governments. He also requested support for the dispatch of American civilian and military personnel and equipment to the region.

Truman justified his request on two grounds. He argued that a Communist victory in the Greek Civil War would endanger the political stability of Turkey. An unstable Turkey would undermine the stability of the Middle East. This could not be allowed because of the region's importance to US national security. Truman also argued that the United States was compelled to assist "free peoples" in their struggles against "totalitarian regimes." He believed the spread of authoritarianism would "undermine the foundations of international peace and the security of the United States."

Truman argued that the United States could not allow the expansion of Soviet totalitarianism into independent nations. American national security depended upon more than the physical security of American territory, he argued. Traditionally, the United States had avoided foreign commitments beyond the Western Hemisphere during peacetime. Now, however, the Truman Doctrine committed the United States to preserving the political integrity of democratic nations when it was in the best interest of the United States.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The Truman Doctrine changed the course of US policy, involving the United States in a far away conflict in which it was not directly involved. The passage states: “With the Truman Doctrine, President Harry S. Truman established that the United States would provide political, military, and economic assistance to democratic nations under threat from authoritarian forces. **The Truman Doctrine reoriented US foreign policy away from its stance of withdrawal from regional conflicts not involving the United States, to one of intervention in far away conflicts**.”